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THE TIYYA DIALECT

Dr. C. T. Roy

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PRICE Rs. 20-00.

PREFACE

The present work is my dissertation for Ph. D., submitted to the University of Kerala in 1969 and accepted for award of the Degree early in 1971. The work attempts to describe in detail the language of the Tiyyas, a socially backward community in Kerala. Obviously, it is a caste dialect of Malayalam. It may be noted in this connection that caste continues as the major decisive factor in social stratification in Kerala.

The description of the dialect is presented under three heads: Phonemics, Morphophonemics and Morphemics. Under Phonemics the segmental phonemes and their contrasts are given first. This is followed by allophonic distribution, phonotactics and syllabic features. Suprasegmental analysis also form part of Phonemics. Under Morphophonemics the sandhi changes are discussed. Morphemics deals with the grammatical categories: Verbs, Defective Verbs, Appellatives Nouns and Clitics. An analysis of the phrase formations also has been attempted. The description is preceded by an introduction explicating the Socio-cultural background of the Tiyya community, the dialect area and the techniques of investigation. Sample texts and vocabulary items are given as appendices.

The rseearch which led to this dissertation was guided by Dr. V.I. Subramoniam, Head of the Department of Linguistics, University of Kerala. I acknowledge my indebtedness to him for every merit found in this work.

It was most kind of the Madurai University to undertake the publication of this work. I do hope this will serve as a useful reference book to the students of language in general and those of dialectology in particular.

Madurai,
10th Dec., 76.

C. J. ROY

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INTRODUCTION

0·1·1 The two best known and most widely used media of language are the spoken and the written (aural and visual). Of these the former is not only of exceptional importance but it is also the basis on which all other media are constructed[1]. Dialectology came to be instituted in the course of the end of the last century as a study of the distribution of language based on its spoken form. In the past half a century the study of the spoken form of language has been actively pursued in a number of countries and as a direct outcome of the hard and patient work done by researchers in this field it has come to occupy a respectable place among the branches of Linguistic Sciences

0·1·2 In India, Dialect studies have been, in a broad sense, initiated by G. A. Grierson [2] who collected evidences to understand the linguistic situation in India and to group the regional speeches into families of language such as the Austric, Tibeto-Chinese, Indo-European and the Dravidian. His work 'The Linguistic Survey of India' completed in 1927 is a storehouse of information and has proved useful in that it gave an impetus to those interested in the field. The Census Reports of India still follow the system of classification of languages adopted by Grierson though they keep a residue of unclassified languages.[3]

0·1·3 Studies of the dialects of the Dravidian languages including Malayalam have been carried out on a modest scale by a few scholars. The existence of dialect variations in Malayalam has been noted, though not rigorously, by earlier scholars and researchers from the beginning of this century. K. Goda Varma and L. V. Ramaswami Aiyar in their works 'Kerala bhashavijnaniyam' and 'A Primer of Malayalam Phonology' respectively, have pointed out some aspects of the dialectal variations of Malayalam. The Malayalam-English

Dictionary by Herman Gundert and the Malayalam Lexicon compiled by P.N. Kunhan Pillai give a sizable number of regional vocabulary items. But they are limited to lexical units.

The Pilot Project conducted a few years back for the Survey of the Pulaya dialect has thrown more light on this linguistic aspect. In addition to regional dialects caste and social dialects as well as the tribal dialects also provide ample scope for study. Recently, V.I. Subramoniam, M.V. Sreedhar, and a few others have attempted rigorous analyses of some dialects[4]. However, many a dialect yet remain unexplored.

0·1·4 The present work is an attempt to describe a caste dialect. The caste, the dialect of which is analysed is the Tiyyas; numerically the most important among the socially and educationally backward classes of people in Kerala.[5]

The study is restricted to the two northernmost Districts of Kerala; Cannanore and Calicut. The two Districts together constitute a major portion of the old Malabar District.

0·2·1 The Tiyyas constitute the largest subcaste of the Hindu community in Malabar. In the general social status and for all practical purposes they are considered equals to the Ezhavas in Southern Kerala and Chovas in Central Kerala. The different names are usually taken as synonyms. The numerical strength of this community is estimated as more than 20% of the total population.

The people grouped under this caste are found spread all over the State, extending from the lofty hills in the East to the lowlying seashores in the West. Their traditional occupation is toddy tapping; but the majority of them live by cultivating the land, by taking services as domestics and by following various trades.

0·2·2 The origin of the Tiyyas is shrowded in mystery. Traditionally they are supposed to have migrated to the west coast from Ceylon during the first and second century A. D. Logan dates this migration to sixth century A. D[6]. The names, Tiyya and Ezhava are usually derived from "dwipu" and "ezha". The former means island and the latter refers to Ceylon.

The theory of migration of Tiyyas from Ceylon has been welcomed by many of the Tiyya leaders. They point out that this migration of their forefathers at a time when crossing the ocean was an impossibility gives ample proof for the initiative and hardworking nature of their community

H. A. Stewart has expressed the view that the connecting link between the word "dwiipam" and "Tiyya" survives in the caste name "diivas" a community in South Kanara. Supporting his view Bishop Caldwell has pointed out that the general and natural course of migration would doubtlessly be from the mainland to the island though there may occasionally have been reflexional waves in the earliest times as there were certainly later on. Elamkulam Kunhan Pillai in his study on Kerala and Tulunad relationship has made it clear that upto 14th century A. D. the area of Kerala extended upto Mangalore in the north, the point which formed the northern border of Tulunad which comprises the South Kanara District. Combining these views C. M. S. Chandera assumes in his work 'Kaliyattam' that the origin of the Tiyyas is from Tulunad. He lists many of the customs common among the Tulu Tiyyas and the Tiyyas of Malabar. Kadiroor Veeran - also called Mannaattu Mannappan - Parasinikatavu Muttappan, Vayanaattu Pulavan - also

called Tontaccan are popular heroes in both the areas, where they are honoured as semi-gods and their glories sung in teyyas.[7] Yet another view on the origin of Tiyyas is that they are the aborigines of Kerala. The following are the points raised in support of this view:

1. The names of Tiyya and Ezhava may be derived from tuyyam and eeli respectively. 'Tuyyum' is a corrupt form of tuncam which means top and 'eeli' is a form found in early Malayalam literary works meaning mountain. It is not unlikely that in the early days 'Tiyyas' and 'Ezhavas' were general terms referring to the whole people of Kerala as is the word 'Malayaali' today.[8]

2. The bodily features, language, customs and manners deserve special attention when we enter into the life and history of any community. If these are basically the same in different groups, it has to be assumed that they have a common origin and were differentiated later owing to different reasons. The Tiyyas in Kerala have enough in common, with any other communities in Kerala inclusive of the Namputiris in their bodily features, language and customs the differences being a result of the difference in their hard ways of life.[9]

3. It is pointed out that Buddhism and Jainism had found a place in Kerala from very early days of their inception of which the former became well established and gathered support among the rulers and the ruled alike. The only manuscript of 'Manjusrimulakalpa', the sacred work on Buddhism was unearthed from Kerala. Asoka's inscription on the Girnar rock in Gujerat, the Shabbas Garhi inscription and other Buddhist records, the numerous

temples with Sastha idols and festivals connected with Buddha bear testimony to this spread of Buddhism in Kerala.[10]

It is possible that the social and political changes which took place in Kerala during and after the Perumal rule led to the fading out of Buddhism and the dominance of Hinduism. Those of the aborigins who accepted the Hindu faith were rewarded with concessions in the form of money, land, titles and other favours while those who resisted it were most cruelly dealt with. At a later stage in a bid to wipe Buddhism completely off the land, everything found in it as a source of attraction to the masses was incorporated into Hinduism. Buddha was renamed Sastha and accepted as one of the gods. But the condition of those who remained as ardent followers of Buddhism did not change. Even though they accepted Hinduism they were treated as an inferior sect. It may be assumed that the Tiyyas are their descendants.

0·2·3 Though the Tiyyas and Ezhavas are generally treated as one and the same, there exists some, difference between them in their social status. Social regulations kept Ezhavas in Travancore and Cochin in a position of marked inferiority more prominent than that of the Tiyyas in Malabar. In a monster memorandum submitted to the Maharaja of Travancore by 10,000 signatories detailing certain of their grievances the following reference to the Tiyyas is made.[11]

" Worse than all, there is not a single representative of Tiyya community holding any Government appointment on Rs. 5/- or upwards a month in the State though intelligent and educated men are not wanting among them; whereas several of their

castemen in Malabar have been advanced to some of the highest offices of the uncovenanted civil service open to to the natives of India."

The Tiyyas consider themselves as a caste superior to the Ezhavas. They look down on the Ezhavas and until recently repudiated any relationship with them. Further more, there was practically no mixing among Tiyyas and Ezhavas. Where there were Tiyyas there were no Ezhavas and vice versa. Inter-marriage between Tiyyas and Ezhavas also was normally not allowed. Many of the customs and manners practised by the Tiyyas are very much similar to those of the Brahmins and Nairs of Northern Kerala. Customarily it is the women of 'Paanan' (Malayan), 'Pulluvan' or Parava caste who serve as midwives to Brahmins, Nairs and Tiyyas. The customs followed after child birth and during marriage are more or less the same. 'Kalasa-maatal' is the first religious ceremony for a new born babe. The 'Paana' or 'Pulluva' midwife sits with her face turned towards the east by the side of an oil lamp and bow filled with chaffed rice, places the child in her lap and after offering prayers to her favourite gods gives the child drops of tender coconut water touched with gold. The 'talikettu' system which existed till very recently is another custom common to Tiyyas, Nairs and Namputiris. The ear ornament worn by Namputiris and Tiyyas especially on the marriage day is of the same type and referred to by the same name 'ciRRu'. The rule that only after wearing the 'ciRRu, the bridegroom shall perform the other marriage ceremonies also is common to Tiyyas and Namputiris. The system of 'vannaattimaaRRu' or changing to newly washed clothes after menstruation, and death ceremonies also are common to them.

0·2·4 The following extract from 'Progressive Travancore' gives a vivid picture of the social structure of Kerala:

> " No less diversified are the strata of the society than the physical features of the country. The same terrace — like lie of the land is discernible in the disposition of the several social layers. The family of giant fallen cliffs has its social counterparts of crushed and crumbling previleged classes. There are isolated hills of exclusive castes; the ancient table land of aristocracy with its forest reserves of vested interest; the smiling vales of toiling peasantry the low marshes of the submerged classes........". [12]

The 'submerged classes' to which the author refers to includes the Tiyyas. The 'Cochin Tribes and Castes' by L. K. Ananthakrishna Aiyar throws light on the pathetic condition in which they were even at the dawn of this century:

> " If a chogan or Ezhava dare to pollute a Nayar by approaching nearer than the prescribed distance, he was at liberty to cut him down. They were not permitted to enter within a native court of justice as they might pollute the judges who were members of higher castes. They cannot approach brahmin houses or temples, nor can they pass through brahmin villages in Palghat. They are not allowed to take water from the wells of high caste men........ ...."

The Travancore State Manuel of Nagamiah states:

> " On account of the prejudices and exclusiveness of caste, the Government and private schools were shut against the backward classes while religious scruples prevented them from joining the Mission Schools. Thus for long years they remained without receiving the rudiments of education." [13]

0.2.5 A few instances which make clear the then Governments' attitude towards this community are given below: [14]

In 1891 certain Ezhavas of Kayamkulam applied for admission of their children to the English School there and the following was the endorsement they received in reply from the Superintendent of the District Schools.

Endorsement No. 217, dated 7th February, 1891 on Petition dated 19th Makaram, 1066 from certain Ezhavas of Kayamkulam: —

The undersigned regrets the children of their community cannot, for the present be admitted to the Government English school at Kayamkulam.

(Sd/—) J. A. DUTHIE, M.A.
Superintendent of District
Schools.

The reason for refusing admission in such cases was that the people of other communities objected to it as is found in the following endorsement received in reply to an application:

Office of the Inspector of Schools,
Southern Range, Camp: Sucheendram.
21st April, 1895.

Endorsement on petition dated 27th Meenam 1670 from P. M. Raman of Kadaikavoor. The petitioner is informed that he cannot be admitted to the Attingal English School as the people here object to have one of his class admitted in the school.

(Sd/—) P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR
Inspector of Schools.

0·2·6 During the past half a century the situation has considerably changed. The credit for this goes mainly to the socio-religious movement S. N. D. P. Yogam started in 1903 by Narayana Guru, the spiritual leader of this community. Under his guidance there was a general awakening and signs of active advancement. No Government and no force can go very much against public opinion and as such the conditions of this community have considerably improved. In educational, cultural, political and all other fields of social activities they have established their place proving themselves equal to any other community. Even so, caste prejudice, or the general feeling of inferiority, of the community still persists and the lower income group is even now subject to very many of the caste disabilities which this community had to bear for long.

0·3·1 The area under study comprises the two Northern Districts of Kerala namely, Cannanore and Calicut popularly known as Malabar. Though the area had been politically separated from the rest of Kerala for sometime they are identical with other parts of Kerala by their geographical proximity and historical continuity, which is also attested by social system and institutions. On the eastern side, the region is bounded by a chain of mountains which break off into elevations of every variety gradually sloping westward to the level of low country covered with an abundance of superb forests, washed by large and fine rivers which often expanding into lakes enrich the cocount gardens or the cultivated fields on their banks. In the west the whole region is bordered by an extensive sea coast. The diverse physical conditions compel nature to be boundlessly beautiful.

0.3.2. The two Districts together have an area of 4,761.5 sq. miles[15]. The total population of the two Districts is 4,397,483. The percentage of women is slightly higher than that of the men. The vast majority of the people live in rural areas.

The area and distribution of population of the two Districts are given in the following Tables:

District	Area in sq.miles.	Population Male	Female	Total
Cannanore				
Rural	2,116.2	725,325	754,852	1,480,177
Urban	75.1	149,342	150,775	300,117
Total	2,191.3	874,667	905,627	1,780,294
Calicut				
Rural	2,509.5	1,083,556	1,101,126	2,184,682
Urban	60.7	217,418	215,089	432,507
Total	2,570.2	1,300,974	1,316,215	2,617,189

The rural areas may further be classified on the basis of population as follows:

District	Villages with population: Less than 2,000	2,000 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 and above	Total
Cannanore	31	72	96	36	235
Calicut	33	74	101	44	310

There are no compact villages or towns in Malabar, except along the seacoast, which are generally inhabited by Muslims and Fishermen. The principal towns or ports are Tellicherry, Calicut, Cannanore and Ponnany. Families live apart from each other in separate houses, usually built in two storeys even though small. The houses are kept neat and tidy. Every house is situated in a separate compound which has trees growing in it.

Much of the land is left uncultivated in the hilly areas. Large paddy fields are found specially in the low lying areas. In several places paddy and yam are cultivated in rotation, obviously for a better yield in paddy crop. The main produces of the region are coconut, arecanut and cashewnut. With the migration of the southerners in the last few decades more land has been brought under cultivation and plantations of cardamom, rubber and other hill produce are springing up in the Wynad areas. One of the world's biggest opium estates is situated in the Cannanore District. Malabar copra is acknowledged to be the best in the world. Being wholly sun dried it yields a higher percentage of oil than that of Ceylon, West Africa or Philippines where artificial drying has to be often resorted to, owing to the uncertainty of the weather.

0·3·3 The three main religions in the two Districts are Hinduism, Islam and Christianity.

The Hindus form the largest single community in the area. As elsewhere in India the community is organised on the basis of castes and sub-castes.

Muslims form the next numerically large community. The muslims of this area are generally known as Mappilas. There is a view that the Mappilas are a mixed race of Arabs and the natives.

Christians of this area believe the visit of Apostle Thomas and his pursuing ministration in Malabar a historical verity, a title to the undisputed ancient character of their church.

The distribution of the population on the basis of religion is as follows:

District	Population	Hindus	Muslims	Christians
Cannanore	1,780,294	1,237,254	418,832	123,575
Calicut	2,617,189	1,386,112	1,118,851	110,874

0·3·4 The percentage of literacy and education in the dialect area is given below:

	Percentage of literate and educated					
District	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cannanore	50.36	29·00	39.47	59.75	40.88	50·27
Calicut	49.26	28.20	38.65	60.53	40.61	50.62

0·3·5 The early history of the area is lost in obscurity. During the first few decades of the 9th century A. D. which constituted the golden period in the history of Kerala, this area also had a glorious time as part of the Kulasekhara empire. (800-1192 A. D) Trade flourished and there were several merchant guilds contributing to the general economic stability of the people and playing an important role in public life. Details of this period are available from old literature, travelogues and inscriptions. The area had consistently been under the influence of foreigners. The Arabs had started trade with Kerala long before the spread of Islam in this country. They became a strong force after Calicut attained a position of pre-eminence as a trading centre. During the 13th century Kerala's export of pepper, cardamom and textiles which were very much in demand in Europe were shipped from the Calicut port. The foreign travellers who visited Kerala in the 14th and 15th centuries have testified to the

commercial glory of Calicut and the predominence of Muslims there. The Arabs who obtained the monopoly of the export were given complete freedom to propagate their faith. After establishing themselves as a trading power, they even contracted marriage alliances with native women which resulted in cultural and linguistic blending. Vasco De Gama landed at Calicut on 27th May, 1498, initiating a new era of strenuous wars and upheavals. The Portugese were followed by the Dutch, the French and the English. Each of these in its attempt towards attainment of dominence added to the misery of the people. Their dominence had their effects too. It is recorded, in the Report of the Malabar Marriage Commission, 1894, that

> "in the early days of British rule the Tiyya woman incurred no social disgrace by consorting with Europeans and upto the last generation. If the Sudra girl could boast of her Brahman lover, the Tiyya girl could show more substantial benefits from her alliance with a white man of the ruling race."

L. K. Anantha Krishna Aiyar also supports this view though he points out that this union is looked upon with contempt by the respectable class of people and by the orthodox community, and that women of respectable families do not enter into such connection with Europeans. The introduction of English education and the improvement of transport and communication facilities also had some effect though not much as in the case of the upper castes.

Invasion from Mysore deserves special mention. Unlike the attacks from other outside forces experienced earlier, the attacks from Mysore were not limited to the towns and sea ports and affected even the remote villages. The first of these attacks was in 1756—1757,

under the leadership of Mukhdum Sahib. In 1766 and 1773 Hyder Ali invaded the area. In 1788, Tippu conquered Malabar. After his conquest he made an attempt to change the native customs and manners. The people continued to be defiant and Tippu made use of his army to effect forcible conversion of the people to Islam. [16]

John Butchmann writes on these events as follows:

> "During this period of total anarchy the number of Mappilas was greatly increased, multitudes of Hindus were circumcised by force, and many of the lower orders were converted." [17]

Between 1836 and 1898 there were frequent outbreaks of the rebellion of the Mappilas which resulted in conversions of Hindus, though not to a great extent. The out break in 1921 was a violent one and there was a total break down of law and order, followed by large scale arson, looting, massacre and forcible conversion. Immigration from Travancore to Malabar has been a regular feature early from the beginning of this century. The large areas of virgin lands in the hilly interior areas were the source of attraction for this immigration. Majority of the immigrants were Christians from central Travancore area. Many of the Central and State Government employees working in these areas are from outside Malabar. Their presence and influence also have their impacts on the linguistic and cultural aspects of the area.

0.3.6 The dialect area's present administrative shape is part of the State reorganisation in 1956, according to which the erstwhile Malabar District excluding the islands of Leccadives and Minicoy formed a part of the Kerala State. On 1--1—1957 the area was demarcated into two

Districts, namely, Cannanore and Calicut. The Cannanore District consisted of the newly formed Kasargode, Hosdurg, Taliparamba, Cannanore, Kottayam, North Wynad and South Wynad Taluks. The Taluks under the Calicut District were Badagara, Quilandy, Calicut, Ernad and Tirur. On 15—3—1957, the jurisdiction of the south Wynad Taluk was transferred from Cannanore District to Calicut District. On 1—7—1958, the Kottayam Taluk in Cannanore District was renamed as Tellicherry Taluk.

0·4·1 The data for analysis have been collected from two villages, one from each District. The points of investigation were fixed after a preliminary survey to know the nature and spread of dialect features peculiar to the community and area. The village selected in Cannanore District is Chempilode, eight miles east of Cannanore town with little traces of urbanisation. The majority of the people in the area are agriculturists or agricultural labourers, some are weavers, a few traders and others of other occupations. The only educational institutions in the village are two lower primary schools and the only Government Offices are the Panchayat Office and an Experimental Post Office. The village selected in Calicut also is of the same type, its condition being worse. The only educational institution in the village is a Lower Primary School, and it has no Government office. This village is twelve miles away from the Calicut town.

Arrangements were made for accommodation with natives of the village to get a closer understanding of their social life and to familiarise with their speech habits in different contexts. After getting settled down in the points and after acquiring an overall picture of dialect forms in each area work on elicitation of the data began.

0·4·2 Two informants were engaged at each point, one of them to act as the chief informant and the other as an auxiliary. The qualities prescribed for the informants were as follows:

Chief informants:

1. Must be natives permanently settled in the area.
2. Must be of the age limit 40-50.
3. Must have minimum travel experience.
4. Must be possessing minimum formal education; in no case not above primary level.
5. Must be of the agricultural or toddy tapping occupation.
6. Must be co-operative, intelligent and physically fit.

Auxiliary informants:

1. Must be natives permanently settled in the area.
2. Must be of the age limit 40-50 or slightly lower.
3. Must have more travel experience than the chief informant.
4. Must have better schooling than the chief informant.
5. Must be co-operative intelligent and possess the ability to understand and help in eliciting the common forms of expression.

After a thorough search the following persons were employed as the informants:

Cannanore:

1. **Chief:**

Name	:	K. V. Kunhampu
Age	:	45
Travel experience	:	very limited
Schooling	:	3rd Standard
Occupation	:	Agriculture
Other qualities	:	intelligent and co-operative

2. **Auxiliary:**

Name	:	P. Krishnan
Age	:	35
Travel experience	:	Have travelled upto Ernakulam in the South.
Schooling	:	6th Standard
Occupation	:	nil
Other qualities	:	good

Calicut:

1. **Chief:**

Name	:	K.P.Choyi
Age	:	44
Travel experience	:	limited
Schooling	:	4th Standard
Occupation	:	Agricultural labourer
Other qualities	:	satisfactory

2. Auxiliary:

Name	:	V. Gopalan
Age	:	40

Travel experience	:	In and around the District
Schooling	:	4th Standard
Occupation	:	Milkman
Other qualities	:	satisfactory

It was the chief informant's duty to supply the exact forms he uses in normal speech for the items supplied to him in the form of questions, explanatory descriptions pictures, actions or actual objects. The Auxiliary informant was to help him in understanding the questions put to him and to correct him whenever he gives a form which is artificial or abnormal.

0·4·3 As points of reference, two lists of items, one consisting of free forms and another consisting of declensions, phrases, sentences and a sample text were made use of. The number of items in these lists totalled to nearly three thousand. New items including vocabulary and sample texts were added to this whenever found necessary for incorporating the various dialectal features.

0·4·4 Elicitation of the data was done in three stages. First, the data was collected from Chempilode. In eliciting the data monolingual approach was adopted. Standard dialect used by the investigator seemed to affect the informant's reaction and as such it was avoided as far as possible. The auxiliary informant proved of much help in this respect. The idea contained in each word in the list was first explained and the responses were noted on sheets of paper.

An Indian-made portable Butoba Tape recorder was used as an aid in elicitation. At first, forms given by the informant were simultaneously recorded on tapes and played back to the informant to enable him to judge whether he has given the normal forms he uses

or not. But this method could not be continued for long as it was highly time consuming. To take down in broad phonetic script, the forms given by the informant and when a sizeable number of forms are available to record them was the method normally adopted. Along with this, a transcription in the Malayalam script also was made for the convenience of the auxiliary informant who served as a prompter to the informant during recording. The interviews with the informants were usually held in two sessions per day, each session lasting to not less than two hours. The total period of time taken for investigation in the first instance is three months in each area.

On the basis of the data thus obtained a preliminary analysis was attempted. The analysis was found defective in that some of the possible grammatical categories were either missing or not adequately exemplified necessitating a Second trip to the dialect area.

The experience gained from the earlier trip proved to be of use in the Second trip.

0.4.5 The description presented in this dissertation is based on the material collected and the information gathered as noted above. Variations from the description given may occasionally be found. A survey is more like a census — a census of rather specialised kind which tells us how many of the speakers are there in whom there are more than chance correlation in the speech habits in question. The divergences can be correlated with regional and social factors and their study constitute one of the links between anthropological and sociological analysis.

0.4.6 The Tiyya dialect differs considerably from the standard Malayalam. The following differences deserve special mention and may be treated as the salient features of this dialect.

1. The absence of aspirated stops.

2. The absence of palatal retroflex fricative / ḻ / retroflex fricative / ṣ / and velar fricative /h/

3. The free variation between / v / and / b /

4. The absence of short and long vowel contrasts in word final position and the existence of rising terminal as the decisive phoneme in vocatives and interrogative forms.

5. The extra prominence of syllables.

6. The occurrence of / -Ra / or / -Re / and / -a / or / -e / as genitive markers instead of /uṭe/.

7. The occurrence of completive markers / -ini / and / -ikki / with past markers.

8. The occurrence of a number of fused phrase units.

9. The formal and semantic difference in lexical items.

It may be noted that in the northernmost part of the Cannanore District, namely, the Kasargode area bordering on the Mysore State, the difference from the literary Malayalam is much more acute while in the North and South Wynads which have recent settlements of people from southern regions many of these differences are not found.

0.4.7 The phonological and grammatical survey of the dialect presented here has the following objectives:

1. To provide materials which may be useful in preparing a thorough historical grammar of Malayalam on linguistic principles.

2. To enrich the lexicon by supplying dialect forms.

3. To provide material for a detailed comparison of regional, caste and social dialects.

0.4.8 In the course of this investigation, I have received considerable help from several sources.
M.K. Padmanabhan Vaidyar, and Vappanottu Kelukutty provided me with accommodation in their homes throughout my period of stay in Chempilode and Kalarikkanti respectively and treated me as a member of their family. K. V. Kunhampu, K. P. Choyi, P. Krishnan and V. Gopalan extended to me whole-hearted co-operation in their capacity as informants. Ibrahimkutty, Karunan, Kumaran Raya ra kandi Kunhiraman Nair, Kuttikrishnan Nair, Savita, Suseela, Srimati and a host of other friends in Chempilode and Kalarikkandi helped me in the success for completion of this pleasant task. They are my good friends.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

Abl.	Ablative
Acc.	Accusative
A. N.	Appellative Noun
A. R. P.	Appellative Relative Participle.
Aux.	Auxiliary
A. V. P.	Appellative Verbal Participle
C.	Consonant
Cau.	Causative
Cl.	Clitic
Comp.	Completive
Cond.	Conditional
Dat.	Dative
D: N.	Derived Noun
D. Pl.	Double Plural
Fem.	Feminine
F. T.	Future tense
Gen.	Genitive
G. Pl.	Gender Plural
Imp	Imperative
Inf.	Infinitive
L. M.	Link morph
Loc.	Locative
Masc.	Masculine
N.	Nucleus; Noun

Neg	Negative
N. G. Pl.	Nongender Plural
N. G. Sg.	Nongender Singular
Nu.	Numeral
Ord.	Ordinal
P. D.	Purpose Denotative
Pot.	Potential
Pr. T.	Present tense
P. T.	Past tense
Pl.	Plural
R. P.	Relative Participle
S.	Syllable
Sg.	Singular
Soc.	Sociative
St.	Stem
Tr.	Transitive
V.	Vowel
Vb.	Verb
Voc.	Vocative
V. P	Verbal Participle

SYMBOLS

[ ]	encloses a phonetic transcriptin
/ /	encloses a phonemic tran-cription
⋮ ⋮	encloses a morphophonemic transcription
{ }	encloses a morpheme
[ ]	indicates that the order of items enclosed is to be kept constant
∽	phonologically conditioned alternation
∞	morphologically conditioned alternation
>	becomes
≠ ≠	word juncture
( )	encloses optional unit
(/)	indicates free variation
~	nasalisation
φ	Zero
-	open juncture
+	with; close juncture; addition
±	with or without
/	or
|	level terminal
↑	rising terminal
↓	falling terminal
' '	encloses glosses

1. PHONEMICS

1.0. Phonemic Inventory:

This dialect has thirtynine phonemes of which thirty are segmental and nine suprasegmental. The segmental phonemes consist of five vowels, twenty-four consonants and length. Two junctures, four pitch levels and three terminals constitute the suprasegmental phonemes.

1.1. Segmental Phonemes:

1.1.1. Vowels:

The vowel phonemes of this dialect are / i /, / e /, / a /' / o / and / u /, the tongue and lip positions of which are as follows:

Vowel	Tongue Height	Tongue Horizontal position	Lip position
/ i /	high	front	unrounded
/ e /	mid	front	unrounded
/ a /	low	central	unrounded
/ o /	mid	back	rounded
/ u /	high	back	rounded

The vowels may be classified as follows:

1) On the basis of the tongue height:

High	2
Mid	2
Low	1

2) On the basis of the tongue horizontal position:

Front	2
Central	1
Back	2

3) On the basis of the lip position:

Unrounded	3
Rounded	2

1.1.2. Consonants:

The consonant phonemes are, p, b[1], t, d, R, ṭ, ḍ, c, j, k, g, m, n̲, n, ṇ, n̄, ṅ, r, l, ḷ, s, ś, v and y.

	Labial		Dental		Alveolar		Retroflex		Palatal		Velar	
	Vl	Vd	Vl	Vd	Vl	Vd	Vl	Vd	Vl	Vd	Vl	Vd
Stops[2]	p	b	t	d	R		ṭ	ḍ	c	j	k	g
Nasals		m		n̲		n		ṇ		n̄		ṅ
Flap						r						
Laterals						l		ḷ				
Fricatives				s					ś			
Conti-nuants		v								y		

The consonants may be classified as follows:

1) On the basis of the manner of articulation:

	Voiceless	Voiced	Total
Stops	6	5	11
Nasals	—	6	6
Flap	—	1	1
Laterals	—	2	2
Fricatives	2	—	2
Continuants	—	2	2

2) On the basis of the point of articulation

	Voiceless	Voiced	Total
Labials	1	3	4
Dentals	2	2	4
Alveolars	1	3	4
Retroflexes	1	3	4
Palatals	2	3	5
Velars	1	2	3

1.1.3. Length: / : /

1.1.4. Phonemic Contrasts:

The phonemes have been set up on the basis of the contrasts found in the various utterances of this dialect. The contrasts are given below.

1.1.4 1. Vowels:

	e	a	o	u
i	x	x	x	x
e		x	x	x
a			x	x
o				x

E.g.

/ i / - / e /

/ ippo / 'now'

/ eppo / 'when'

/ i / - / a /

/ iṅṅu / 'here'

/ aṅṅu / 'there'

/ i / - / o /

/ in̲n̲u / 'today'

/ on̲n̲u / 'one'

/ i / - / u /

/ iruṭu / 'darkness'

/ uruḷu / 'wheel'

/ e / - / o /	
/ ela /	'leaf'
/ ola /	'bellows'
/ e / - / u /	
/ keṭi /	'clock'
/ kuṭi /	'hut'
/ a / - / o /	
/ kara /	'land'
/ kora /	'cough'
/ a / - / u /	
/ cakku /	'oil squeezer'
/ cukku /	'dried ginger'
/ o / - / u /	
/ oppu /	'signature'
/ uppu /	'salt'

1.1.4.2. Consonants

	b	t	d	R	ṭ	ḍ	c	j	k	g	m	n̲	n	ṇ	n̄	ṅ	r	l	ḷ	s	ś	v	y
p	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
b		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	-
t			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
d				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	-
R					x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
ṭ						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
ḍ							x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-
c								x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
j									x	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	-
k										x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
g											x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
m												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
n̲													x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
n														x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
ṇ															x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
n̄																x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
n																	-	x	x	x	x	x	x
r																		x	x	x	x	x	x
l																			x	x	x	x	x
ḷ																				x	x	x	x
x																					x	x	x
ś																						x	x
√																							x

E.g. / p / - / b /	
/ paalu /	'milk'
/ baalu /	'tail'
/ p / - / t /	
/ paaya /	'mat'
/ taaya /	'below'
/ p / - / d /	
/ peya /	'punishment'
/ deya /	'sympathy'
/ p / - / R /	
/ paakku /	'bag'
/ Raakku /	'arrack'
/ p / - / ṭ /	
/ laapam /	'gain'
/ laaṭam /	'horse shoe'
/ p / - / ḍ /	
/ paavu /	'spreading'
/ ḍaavu /	'pretention'
/ p / - / c /	
/ paakku /	'bag'
/ caakku /	'gunny bag'
/ p / - / j /	
/ paampu /	'snake'
/ jaampu /	'jambos'
/ p / - / k /	
/ paalu /	'milk'
/ kaalu /	'leg'

/ p / - / g /

/ paasu /	'success'
/ gaasu /	'gas'

/ p / - / m

/ paṉtu /	'ball'
/ maṉtu /	'churning rod'

/ p / - / ṉ /

/ kappu /	'cup'
/ kaṉṉu /	'buffallow'

/ p / - / n /

/ kappi /	'iron pulley'
/ kanni /	'name of a month'

/ p / - / ṇ /

/ kappi /	'iron pulley'
/ kaṇṇi /	'link'

/ p / - / n̄ /

/ paalu /	'milk'
/ n̄aalu /	'swing'

/ p / - / ṅ /

/ muppatu /	'thirty'
/ muṅṅalu /	'diving'

/ p / - / r /

/ kapam /	'phlegm'
/ karam /	'tax'

/ p / - / l /

/ kapam /	'phlegm'
/ kalam /	'pot'

/ p / - / ḷ /

/ kapam /	'phlegm'
/ kaḷam /	'square'

/ p / - / s /

/ peeRu /	'child birth'
/ seeRu /	'a unit of volume measurement'

/ p / - / ś /

/ paapam /	'sin'
/ śaapam /	'curse'

/ p / - / v /

/ peeru /	'name'
/ beeru /	'root'

/ p / - / y /

/ paatram /	'vessel'
/ yaatra /	'journey'

/ b / - / t /

/ baṇṭu /	'black bee'
/ taṇṭu /	'stem'

/ b / - / d /

/ beeśam /	'dress'
/ deeśam /	'region'

/ b / - / R /

/ baakku /	'word'
/ Raakku /	'arrack'

/ b / - / ṭ /

/ biskaRRu /	'biscuit'
/ ṭikkaRRu /	'ticket'

/ b / - / ḍ /

/ baaṅku /	'bank'
/ ḍaansu /	'dance'

/ b / - / c /

/ baaya /	'plantain'
/ caaya /	'tea'

/ b / - / j /

/ baati /	'complainant'
/ jaati /	'caste'

/ b / - / k /

/ baṭṭi /	'basket'
/ kaṭṭi /	'weight'

/ b / - / g /

/ ben̲tam /	'relationship'
/ gen̲tam /	'odour'

/ b / - / m /

/ beelu /	'heat of the sun'
/ meelu /	'body'

/ b / - / n̲ /

/ baalu /	'tail'
/ n̲aalu /	'four'

/ b / - / n̄ /

/ baalu /	'tail'
/ n̄aalu /	'swing'

/ b / - / r /

/ bantu /	'black bee'
/ rantu /	'two'

/ b / - / l /

/ baakku /	'word'
/ laakku /	'opportunity'

/ b / - / s /

/ battu /	'duck'
/ sattu /	'essence'

/ b / - / ś /

/ buddi /	'intelligence'
/ śuddi /	'purity'

/ b / - / v /

/ bentu /	'relatives'
/ ventu /	'became cooked'

/ t / - / d /

/ taati /	'beard'
/ daaṭi /	'presumption'

/ t / - / R /

/ kata /	'story'
/ kaRa /	'stain'

/ t / - / ṭ /

/ katti /	'knife'
/ kaṭṭi /	'weight'

/ t / - / ḍ /

/ batti /	'batti'
/ baḍḍi /	'bot belly'

/ t / - / c /

/ tuṇṭu /	'piece'
/ cuṇṭu /	'beak'

/ t / - / j /

/ atti /	'fig tree'
/ ajji /	'grand mother'

/ t / - / k /

/ ṭaṭṭi /	'screen'
/ kaṭṭi /	'weight'

/ t / - / g /

/ traasu /	'weighing machine'
/ glaasu /	'glass'

/ t / - / m /

/ katti /	'knife'
/ kammi /	'deficit'

/ t / - / n̠ /

/ teeru /	'chariot'
/ n̠eeru /	'truth'

/ t / - / n /

/ katti /	'knife'
/ kanni /	'name of a month'

/ t / -ṇ /

/ kattu /	'letter'
/ kaṇṇu /	'eye'

/ t / - / n̄ /

/ katti /	'knife'
/ kan̄n̄i /	'gruel'

/ t / - / n̈ /

/ batti /	'batti'
/ bann̈i /	'beauty'

/ t / - / r /

/ kata /	'story'
/ kara /	'land'

/ t / - / l /

/ kata /	'story'
/ kala /	'mark'

/ t / - / ḷ /

/ kata /	'story'
/ kaḷa /	weed'

/ t / - / s /

/ tooppu /	'plantation'
/ sooppu /	'soap'

/ t / - / s̓ /

/ tookku /	'gun'
/ s̓ookku /	'brightness'

/ t / - / v /

/ kaatu /	'ear'
/ kaavu /	'temple'

/ t / - / y /

/ kaatu /	'ear'
/ kaayu /	'fruit'

/ d / - / R /

/ dees̓yam /	'anger'
/ Rees̓yan /	'ration'

/ d / - / ṭ /

/ daanyam /	'corn'
/ ṭaanku /	'tank'

/ d / - / ḍ /

/ daanyam /	'corn'
/ ḍaansu /	'dance'

/ d / / c /

/ dukkam /	'sorrow'
/ cukku /	'dried ginger'

/ d / / j /

/ deya /	'pity'
/ jeyam /	'success'

/ d / - / k /

/ duura /	'far'
/ kuura /	'hut'

/ d / - / g /

/ drevyam /	'wealth'
/ gren̲tam /	'reference book'

/ d / - / m /

/ deekam /	'body'
/ meekam /	'cloud'

/ d / - / n̲ /

/ daakam /	'thirst'
/ n̲aakam /	'zinc'

/ d / - / r /

/ duupam /	'smoke'
/ ruupam /	'form'

/ d / - / l /

/ deeśam /	'region'
/ leeśam /	'a little'

/ d / - / s /

/ duura /	'far'
/ suuryan /	'sun'

/ d / - / ś /

/ deeśam /	'region'
/ seeśam /	'the remaining'

/ d / - / v /

/ drevyam /	'wealth'
/ vretam /	'observance'

/ R / - / ṭ /

/ caaRu /	'juice'
/ caaṭu /	'wheel'

/ R / - / c /

/ Raakku /	'arrack'
/ caakku /	'gunny bag'

/ R / - / j /

/ Reelu /	'rail'
/ jeelu /	'jail'

/ R / - / k /

/ moRam /	'winnowing pan'
/ mokam /	'face'

/ R / - / g /

/ maRRam /	'plane'
/ maggam /	'loom'

/ R / - / m /

/ Reelu /	'rail'
/ meelu /	'body'

/ R / - / n̠ /

/ Reelu /	'rail'
/ n̠eelu /	'shadow'

/ R / - / n /

/ kuuRa /	'cockroach'
/ kuuna /	'heap'

/ R / - / ṇ /

/ caaRu /	'juice'
/ caaṇu /	'a unit of length'

/ R / - / n̄ /

/ paRRam /	'flock'
/ pan̄n̄am /	'famine'

/ R / - / ṅ /

/ teRRu /	'mistake'
/ teṅṅu /	'coconut tree'

/ R / - / r /

/ caaRu /	'juice'
/ caaru /	'support'

/ R / - / l /

/ kaRa /	'stain'
/ kala /	'mark'

/ R / - / ḷ /

/ kaRa /	'stain'
/ kaḷa /	'weed'

/ R / - / s /

/ maaRu /	'breast'
/ maasu /	'dried fish'

/ R / - / ś /	
/ kaaRu /	'car'
/ kaaśu /	'cash'
/ R / - / v /	
/ caaRu /	'juice'
/ caavu /	'death'
/ R / - / y /	
/ paaRa /	'rock'
/ paaya /	'mat'
/ ṭ / - / ḍ /	
/ baṭṭi /	'basket'
/ baḍḍi /	'pot belly'
/ ṭ / - / c /	
/ paṭṭa /	'belt; bark'
/ pacca /	'green'
/ ṭ / - / j /	
/ maṭṭu /	'residue'
/ majja /	'marrow'
/ ṭ / - / k /	
/ maṭṭalu /	'leaf stalk of coconut'
/ makkaḷu /	'children'
/ ṭ / - / g /	
/ maṭṭu /	'residue'
/ maggu /	'mug'
/ ṭ / - / m /	
/ kaṭṭi /	'weight'
/ kammi /	'deficit'

/ t̥ / - / ṉ /

/ pat̮t̮i / 'bitch'

/ paṉṉi / 'pig'

/ t̮ / - / n /

/ pat̮i / 'step'

/ pani / 'fever'

/ t̮ / - / n̮ /

/ pat̥am / 'picture'

/ paṇam / 'a coin'

/ ṭ / - / n̄

/ mat̮t̮u / 'residue'

/ man̄n̄u / 'snow'

/ ṭ / - / ṅ /

/ bat̮t̮i / 'basket'

/ baṅṅi / 'beauty'

/ ṭ / - / r /

/ kaṭi / 'bite'

/ kari / 'carbon'

/ ṭ / - / l /

/ kaaṭu / 'forest'

/ kaalu / 'leg'

/ ṭ / - / ḷ /

/ kaṭa / 'root'

/ kaḷa / 'weed'

/ ṭ / - / s /

/ baṭi / 'stick'

/ basi / 'porcelain plate'

/ ṭ / - / ś /

/ aaṭa / 'there'

/ aaśa / 'desire'

/ ṭ / - / v /

/ c̣aatu / 'wheel'

/ caavu / 'death'

/ ṭ / - / y /

/ baṭi / 'stick'

/ bayi / 'way'

/ ḍ / - / c /

/ ḍaavu / 'presumption'

/ caavu / 'death'

/ ḍ / - / ǰ /

/ ḍaansu / 'dance'

/ jaampu / 'bambos'

/ ḍ / - / k /

/ ḍaavu / 'presumption'

/ kaavu / 'temple'

/ ḍ / - / g /

/ ḍaansu /	'dance'
/ gaasu /	'gas'

/ ḍ / - / m /

/ ḍaavu /	'presumption'
/ maavu /	'mango tree'

/ ḍ / - / ṉ /

/ ḍaavu /	'presumption'
/ ṉaavu /	'tongue'

/ ḍ / - / r /

/ ḍaavu /	'presumption'
/ raavu /	'night'

/ ḍ / - / l /

/ ḍaavu /	'presumption'
/ laavu /	'moonlight'

/ ḍ / - / v /

/ ḍaavu /	'presumption'
/ baavu /	'fullmoon'

/ c / - / j /

/ ceelu /	'beauty'
/ jeelu /	'jail'

/ c / - / k /

/ caaya /	'tea'
/ kaaya /	'banana'

/ c / - / m /

/ caayam /	'paint'
/ maayam /	'adulteration'

/ c / - / n̲ /

/ caaya /	'tea'
/ n̲aaya /	'dog'

/ c / - / n /

/ maccu /	'ceiling'
/ mannu /	'a unit of weight'

/ c / - / ṇ /

/ maccu /	'ceiling'
/ maṇṇu /	'soil'

/ c / - / ñ /

/ maccu /	'ceiling'
/ maññu /	'snow'

/ c / - / ṅ /

/ accu /	'mould'
/ aṅṅu /	'there'

/ c / - / r /

/ caavuva /	'to die'
/ raavuva /	'to scrape'

/ c / - / l /

/ caavu /	'death'
/ laavu /	'moonlight'

/ c / - / ḷ /

/ pacci /	'bird'
/ paḷḷi /	'mosque'

/ c / - / s /

/ cooppu /	'redness'
/ sooppu /	'soap'

/ c / - / ś /	
/ cookku /	'chalk'
/ śookku /	'beauty'
/ c / - / v /	
/ maccu /	'ceiling'
/ mavvu /	'axe'
/ c / - / y /	
/ kuccu /	'brush'
/ kuyyu /	'pit'
/ j / - / k /	
/ jaampu /	'jambos'
/ kaampu /	'sprout'
/ j / - / g /	
/ jen̲tu /	'animal'
/ gen̲tam /	'odour'
/ j / - / m /	
/ jeelu /	'jail'
/ meelu /	'body'
/ j / - / n̲ /	
/ jaampu /	'jambos'
/ n̲aampu /	'sprout'
/ j / - / n̄ /	
/ majja /	'marrow'
/ man̄n̄a /	'yellow'
/ j / - / ṅ /	
/ ajju /	'hajj'
/ aṅṅu /	'there'

/ j / - / r /

/ jemmi /	'landlord'
/ reśmi /	'ray'

/ j / - / l /

/ jeelu /	'jail'
/ leelam /	'auction'

/ j / - / ṡ /

/ jeelu /	'jail'
/ ṡeelu /	'beauty'

/ j / - / v /

/ jaati /	'caste'
/ baati /	'complainant'

/ k / - / g /

/ kuṇṭu /	'pit'
/ guṇṭu /	'heavy ball'

/ k / - / m /

/ kuttu /	'stab'
/ muttu /	'pearl'

/ k̲ / - / n /

/ kuuRu /	'loyalty'
/ n̲uuRu /	'hundred'

/ k / - / n /

/ daakam /	'thirst'
/ daanam /	'gift'

/ k / - / ṇ /

/ kakku /	'liver'
/ kaṇṇu /	'eye'

/ k / - / n̄ /

/ kaalu /	'leg'
/ n̄aalu /	'swing'

/ k / - / ṅ /

/ paakku /	'small bag'
/ paṅṅu /	'ability'

/ k / - / r /

/ kaavu /	'village temple'
/ raavu /	'night'

/ k / - / l /

/ kaavu /	'village temple'
/ laavu /	'moonlight'

/ k / - / ḷ /

/ kakku /	'liver'
/ kaḷḷu /	'toddy'

/ k / - / s /

/ kalam /	'pot'
/ salam /	'place'

/ k / - / ś /

/ paka /	'spite'
/ paśa /	'gum'

/ k / - / v /

/ paakam /	'ripeness'
/ paavam /	'poor'

/ k / - / y /

/ poka /	'smoke'
/ poya /	'river'

/ g / - / m /

/ gaasu /	'gas'
/ maasu /	'dried fish'

/ g / - / ṇ /

/ goṇam /	'quality'
/ n̲oṇa /	'lie'

/ g / - / n /

/ maggu /	'mug'
/ mannu /	'a unit of weight'

/ g / - / ṇ /

/ maggu /	'mug'
/ maṇṇu /	'soil'

/ g / - / n̄ /

/ maggu /	'mug'
/ man̄n̄u /	'snow'

/ g / - / ṅ /

/ maggu /	'mug'
/ maṅṅuva /	'to fade'

/ m / - / n̲ /

/ maavu /	'mango tree'
/ n̲aavu /	'tongue'

/ m / - / n /

/ kammi /	'deficit'
/ kanni /	'name of a month'

/ m / - / ṇ /

/ kammi /	'deficit'
/ kaṇṇi /	'link'

/ m / - / n̄ /

/ kammi /	'deficit'
/ kan̄n̄i /	'gruel'

/ m / - / ṅ /

/ ammaayi /	'aunt'
/ aṅṅaaṭi	'market'

/ m / - / r /

/ maṇṭu /	'a variety of cake'
/ raṇṭu /	'two'

/ m / - / / l /

/ aama /	'tortoise'
/ aala /	'shed'

/ m / - / ḷ /

/ kaamam /	'sexual desire'
/ kaaḷam /	'bugle'

/ m / - / s /

/ mattu /	'giddiness'
/ sattu /	'essence'

/ m / - / ś /

/ meelu /	'body'
/ śeelu /	'beauty'

/ m / - / v /

/ maṭi /	'lap'
/ baṭi /	'stick'

/ m / - / y /

/ aama /	'tortoise'
/ aaya /	'nurse'

/ ṉ / - / n /

/ paṉṉi /	'pig'
/ kanni /	'name of a month'

/ ṉ / - / n̄ /

/ ṉaalu /	'four'
/ n̄aalu /	'swing'

/ ṉ / - / ṅ /

/ iṉṉu /	'today'
/ iṅṅu /	'here'

/ ṉ / - / r /

/ ṉaavu /	'tongue'
/ raavu /	'night'

/ ṉ / - / l /

/ ṉaavu /	'tongue'
/ laavu /	'moonlight'

/ ṉ / - / ḷ /

/ paṉṉi /	'pig'
/ paḷḷi /	'mosque'

/ ṉ / - / s /

/ ṉaaram /	'lemon plant'
/ saaram /	'summary'

/ ṉ / - / ś /

/ ṉeelu /	'shade'
/ śeelu /	'beauty'

/ n / - / v /

/ naalu /	'four,
/ vaalu /	'tall'

/ n / - / y /

/ Kannu /	'buffallow'
/ kayyu /	'hand'

/ n / – / ṇ /

/ pani /	'fever'
/ paṇi /	'work'

/ n / - / n̄ /

/ mannu /	'a unit of weight'
/ mann̄u /	'snow'

/ n / - / ṅ /

/ sannatu /	'right to practise in a court of law'
/ saṅnati /	'matter'

/ n / – / r /

/ ceena /	'elephant foot'
/ ceera /	'rattle snake'

/ n / - / l /

/ pana /	'palm tree'
/ pala /	'plank'

/ n / - / ḷ /

/ kanam /	'weight'
/ taḷam /	'square'

/ n / - / s /

/ maanam /	'prestige'
/ maasam /	'month'

/ n / - / ś /

/ aana /	'elephant'
/ aaśa /	'hope; desire'

/ n / - / v /

/ paani /	'pitcher'
/ paavi /	'sinner'

/ n / - / y /

/ aana /	'elephant'
/ aaya /	'nurse'

/ ṇ / - / n̄ /

/ kanni /	'link'
/ kan̄n̄i /	'gruel'

/ ṇ / - / ṅ /

/ enna /	'oil'
/ eṅṅu /	'where'

/ ṇ / - / r /

/ aaṇu /	'male'
/ aaru /	'who'

/ ṇ / - / l /

/ kooṇam /	'loin cloth'
/ koolam /	'scare crow'

/ ṇ / - / ḷ /

/ koṇam /	'quality'
/ koḷam /	'pond'

/ ṇ / - / s /

/ kaṇalu /	'burning charcoal'
/ kasavu /	'golden lace'

/ ṇ / - / ś /

/ maṇi /	'bell'
/ maśi /	'ink'

/ ṇ / - / v /

/ aaṇi /	'nail'
/ aavi /	'yawning'

/ ṇ / - / y /

/ caaṇa /	'emery grinder'
/ caaya /	'tea'

/ n̄ / - / ṅ /

/ man̄n̄a /	'yellow'
/ maaṅṅa /	'mango'

/ r̄ / - / r /

/ n̄aṇṭu /	'crab'
/ raṇṭu /	'two'

/ n̄ / - / l /

/ n̲en̄n̄u /	'chest'
/ n̲ellu /	'paddy'

/ n̄ / - / ḷ /

/ kan̄n̄i /	'gruel'
/ kaḷḷi /	'square'

/ n̄ / - / s /

/ n̄aanam /	'wisdom'
/ saanam /	'location;position'

/ n̄ / - / ś /

/ n̄aaḷu /	'we' (excl.)
/ śaaḷu /	'shawl'

/ n̄ / - / v /

/ man̄n̄u /	'snow'
/ mavvu /	'axe'

/ n̄ / - / y /

/ n̲en̄n̄u /	'chest'
/ n̲eyyu /	'ghee'

/ n̊ / - / l /

/ en̊n̊u /	'where'
/ ellu /	'bone'

/ n̊ / - / ḷ /

/ en̊n̊u /	'where'
/ eḷḷu /	'sesame'

/ n̊ / - / s /

/ keen̊n̊u /	'tuber'
/ keesu /	'case'

/ n̊ / - / ś /

/ paan̊n̊u /	'ability'
/ paaśu /	'a kind of gambling

/ n̊ / - / v /

/ ten̊n̊u /	'coconut tree'
/ tavvu /	'bolt'

/ n̊ / - / y /

/ ban̊n̊i /	'beauty'
/ bayyi /	'behind'

/ r / - / l /

/ era /	'worm'
/ ela /	'leaf'

/ r / / ḷ /

/ bara /	'line'
/ baḷa /	'bangle'

/ r / - / s /

/ ruupam /	'form'
/ suupam /	'pyramid'

/ r / - / ś /

/ n̲aaram /	'lemon plant'
/ n̲aaśam /	'destruction'

/ r / - / v /

/ paara /	'crow bar'
/ paava /	'doll'

/ r / - / y /

/ kaaram /	'caustic soda'
/ kaayam /	'asafoeitida'

/ l / - / ḷ /

/ kaalam /	'time'
/ kaaḷam /	'bugle'

/ l / - / s /

/ paalu /	'milk'
/ paasu /	'pass'

/ l / - / ś /

/ kaalu /	'leg'
/ kaaśu /	'cash

/ l / - / v /

/ kaalu /	'leg'
/ kaavu /	'village temple'

/ l / - / y /	
/ kaalam /	'time'
/ kaayam /	'asafoeitida'
/ ḷ / - / s /	
/ maaḷam /	'a hole in earth'
/ maasam /	'month'
/ ḷ / - / ś /	
/ meeḷa /	'festival'
/ meeśa /	'table'
/ ḷ / - / v /	
/ baaḷu /	'sword'
/ baavu /	'fullmoon'
/ ḷ / - / y /	
/ kaḷḷu /	'toddy'
/ kayyu /	'hand'
/ s / - / ś /	
/ maasu /	'a variety of dried fish'
/ maaśu /	'teacher'
/ s / - / v /	
/ maasu /	'a variety of dried fish'
/ maavu /	'mango tree'
/ s / - / y /	
/ basi /	'porcelain plate'
/ bayi /	'road'

/ ś / - / v /

/ maaśu / 'teacher'
/ maavu / 'mango tree'

/ s̀ / - / y /

/ aaśa / 'desire'
/ aaya / 'nurse'

/ v / - / y /

/ paava / 'doll'
/ paaya / 'mat'

1.1.4.3 Length: / : /

The pairs of words given below justify the establishment of length as a segmental phoneme.[3]

1.1.4.3.1 Vowels:

E g / i / - / ii /

/ biti / 'judgment'
/ biiti / 'width'

/ e / - / ee /

/ cetam / 'beauty'
/ ceetam / 'loss'

/ a / - / aa /

/ paṭṭu / 'silk'
/ paaṭṭu / 'song'

/ o / - / oo /

/ koṭi / 'flag'
/ kooṭi / 'crore'

/ u / - / uu /	
/ kuttu /	'stab'
/ kuuttu /	'an entertainment'

1.1.4.3.2 Consonants:

/ p / - / pp /	
/ kapam /	'phlegm'
/ kappam /	'tribute'
/ t / - / tt /	
/ kata /	'story'
/ kattu /	'letter'
/ R / - / RR /	
/ paaRa /	'rock'
/ paaRRa /	'butterfly'
/ ṭ / - / ṭṭ /	
/ paṭam /	'picture'
/ paṭṭam /	'kite'
/ c / / cc /	
/ aacaaram /	'custom'
/ aaccaryam /	'wonder'
/ k / - / kk /	
/ akam /	'room'
/ akkam /	'digit'
/ m / - / mm /	
/ aama /	'tortoise'
/ amma /	'mother'
/ n / - / nn /	
/ pana /	'palm tree'
/ panna /	'a weed'

/ ṇ / - / ṇṇ /

/ kaṇi /	'sight influencing one's fortune'
/ kaṇṇi /	'link'

/ l / - / ll /

/ belam /	'strength'
/ bellam /	'molasses'

/ v / - / vv /

/ cova /	'bad taste'
/ covva /	'Tuesday'

/ y / - / yy /

/ bayi /	'road'
/ bayyi /	'behind'

1.1 5. Allophonic distribution:

1.1.5.1. Vowels:

Front vowels / i / and / e /, and back vowel / o / have, only two allophones each. Mid vowel / a / has three allophones and back vowel / u / has six. Front and back vowels have occasionally a slight onglide of [y] and [v] respectively in word initial position. Long vowels are tenser than short vowels in all positions.

/ i / High front vowel:

[i I]

[i] High front unrounded tense vocoid occurs with or without length initially and with length medially.

E.g. / ippo /	[ip:O]	'now'
/ iicca /	[i:c:ʌ]	'fly'
/ piisu /	[pi:sɯ]	'fees'

[I] Lower high front lax vocoid occurs without length elsewhere.

E.g. / pikkam /	[pIk:ɔm]	'pickaxe'
/ kuppi /	[kUp:I]	'bottle'

/ e / Mid front vowel:

[e E]

[e] High mid front unrounded vocoid occurs with or without length initially and with length medially.

E.g. / enna /	] en:ʌ]	'oil'
/ eekkam /	[e:k:ɔm]	'astma'
/ peeru /	[pe:rɯ]	'name'
[E]	Lower mid front unrounded vocoid occurs without length elsewhere.	
E.g. / petti /	[pEt:I]	'box'
/ tekku /	[tEk:U]	'south'
/ amme /	[ʌm:E]	'mother (Voc.)'

/ a / Low central vowel:

[ɔ̊ ə ʌ]

[ɔ̊]	Mid back slightly rounded short vocoid of slightly more duration occurs before the word final / m /.	
E.g. / paalam /	[pʌ:lɔm]	'bridge'
/ maram /	[mʌrɔm]	'tree'
[ə]	Mid central unrounded vocoid occurs without length medially in non-initial syllables when not followed by the word final / m /.	
E.g. / kappalu /	[kʌp:əlɯ]	'ship'
/ mattan /	[mʌt:ən]	'pumpkin plant'
[ʌ]	Lower mid unrounded back vocoid occurs elsewhere.	
E.g. / amma /	[ʌm:ʌ]	'mother'
/ ammaaman /	[ʌm:ʌ:mən]	'uncle'
/ mannalam /	[mʌn:əlɔm]	'marriage'

/ o / Mid back rounded vowel:
[O o]

[O]	Mid back rounded vocoid occurs without length medially and finally.	
E.g. / poRam /	[pOrə̊m]	'back'
/ tokku /	[tOk:U̥]	'armpit'
/ ippo /	[ip:O]	'now'
[o]	Higher mid back rounded vocoid occurs elsewhere.	
E.g. / onnu /	[on:U̥]	'one'
/ cooRu /	[co:Rɯ]	'rice'

/ u / Higher back rounded vowel:
[u i U ʉ U̥ uu]

[u]	Higher back rounded vocoid occurs initially and with length medially.	
E.g. / umi /	[umI]	'chaff'
/ uuvi /	[u:vI]	'whistls'
/ buumi /	[bu:mI]	'earth'
[i̱]	Lower high centralised un-rounded vocoid occurs without length medially after alveolar stop and flap.	
E.g. / coRukku /	[cORi̱k:U̥]	'energy'
/ marunnu /	[mʌri̱n:U̥]	'medicine'
[ʉ]	High back slightly centralised unrounded vocoid occurs finally after palatal consonants.	

E.g. / mannu /	[mʌn:ʉ]	'snow'
/ neyyu /	[nEy:ʉ]	'ghee'
/ ancu /	[ʌnjʉ]	'five'
/ kaayu /	[kʌ:yʉ]	'fruit'
[U]	Lower high back rounded vocoid occurs medially without length and finally in words of the (C) VCV pattern.	
E.g. / kutukku /	[kUtUk:U]	'button'
/ eru /	[erU]	'pungence'
/ pusu /	[pUsU]	'caterpiller'
[U̥]	Lower high back partially rounded vocoid occurs finally after 1) long consonants except those of palatals and 2) clusters.	
E g. / kallu /	[kʌl:U̥]	'stone'
/ cempu /	[cEmbU̥]	'copper'
[ɯ]	Lower high back unrounded vocoid occurs finally elsewhere.	
E.g. / pakalu /	[pʌXəlɯ]	'day time'
/ beeru /	[be:rɯ]	'root'

A.1.1.5.2 Consonants:

Voiceless stops / p t c and k / have the corresponding partially voiced allophones trailing into continuants providde they occur intervocalically

without length. The intervocalic allophone of / ṭ / is a voiced lenis stop with shorter duration. After homorganic nasals all voiceless stops are heavily voiced. All voiceless stops are tense when occuring as second member in clusters. Voiced stops and laterals show no allophonic variations. Nasals are of shorter duration in the word final position.

/ p / Bilabial voiceless stop:

[ḅ b̠ p]

[ḅ]	Bilabial partially voiced stop trailing into continuant occurs without length intervocalically.	
E. g. / kapam /	[kʌḅə̇ṁ]	'phlegm'
/ śaapam /	[śʌ:ḅə̇ṁ]	'curse'
[b̠]	Bilabial heavily voiced lenis stop occurs after homorganic nasal.	
E. g. / aampalu /	[ʌ:mb̠əlɯ]	'lotus'
/ cempu /	[cEmb̠U̇]	'copper'
[p]	Bilabial voiceless fortis stop occurs elsewhere.	
E. g. / paalu /	[pʌ:lɯ]	'milk'
/ kuppi /	[kUp:I]	'bottle'

/ b / Bilabial voiced stop:

[b]

[b]	Bilabial voiced stop occurs initially, medially with length and in clusters.

E. g. / belam /	[bEl̈ɔm̈]	'strength'
/ jubba /	[jUb:ʌ]	'juba'
/ albutam /	[ʌlbUdʌm]	'wonder'

/ t / Dental voiceless stop;
[d d t]

[d]	Dental partially voiced lenis stop trailing into continuant occurs without length intervocalically.

E g. / ceetam /	[ce:dɔ̈m̈]	'loss'
/ kata /	[kʌdʌ]	'story'

[d]	Dental partially voiced lenis stop occurs after homorganic nasal.

E.g. / pantu /	[pʌndU]	'ball'
/ kuntam /	[kUndɔ̈m̈]	'spear'

[t]	Dental voiceless stop occurs elsewhere.

E.g. / tala /	[tʌlʌ]	'head'
/ kattu /	[kʌt:U]	'letter'
/ aarti /	[ʌ:rtI]	'greed'

/ d / Dental voiced stop:

[d]

[d]	Dental voiced stop occurs initially without length, medially with length and in clusters,

E.g. / dukkam /	[dUk:cṁ]	'sorrow'
/ buddı /	[bUd:I]	'intelligence'
/ mudra /	[mUdrʌ]	'seal'

/ R / Alveolar voiceless stop:

[ṱ ḓ R̠]

[ṱ]	Alveolar apical voiceless stop occurs with length medially.	
E.g. / paaRRa /	[pʌ:ṱ:ʌ]	'butterfly'
/ kuRRam /	[kUṱ:ɔ̈m]	'crime'
[ḓ]	Alveolar heavily voiced stop occurs after homorganic nasal.	
E.g. / anRa /	[ʌnḓʌ]	'my'
/ seṉRu /	[sEṉḓỤ]	'scent'
[R̠]	Alveolar trill occurs elsewhere.	
E.g. / Raakku /	[R̠ʌ k:Ụ]	'arrack'
/ caaRu /	[cʌ:R̠ɯ]	'juice'

/ ṭ / Retroflex voiceless stop:

[ḍ̬ ḍ ṭ]

[ḍ̬]	Retroflex partially voiced lenis stop occurs without length intervocalically.	
E.g. / koṭi /	[kOḍ̬I]	'flag'
/ kaṭam /	[kʌḍ̬ɔm]	'debt'
[ḍ]	Retroflex heavily voiced stop occurs after homorganic nasal.	

E.g. / raṇṭu /	[rʌṇḍU]	'two'
/ ceṇṭa /	[cEṇḍʌ]	'drum'

[ṭ] Retroflex voiceless stop occurs elsewhere.

E.g. / ṭaaṅku /	[tʌ:ṅgU]	'tank'
/ kuṭṭi /	[kUṭ:I]	'child'
/ beesṭi /	[be:sṭI]	'scarf'

/ ḍ / Retroflex voiced stop:

[ḍ]

[ḍ] Retroflex voiced stop occurs initially, medially with length and in clusters.

E.g. / ḍaansu /	[ḍʌ:nsU]	'dance'
/ viḍḍi /	[vIḍ:I]	'fool'
/ kaarḍu /	[kʌ:rḍU]	'card'

/ c / Palatal voiceless stop:
[j j c]

/ j / Palatal partially voiced stop trailing into continuant occurs without length intervocalically.

E.g. / aacaṟu /	[ʌ:jərɯ /	'attendance'
/ raacaavu /	[rʌ:jʌ:vɯ]	'king'

[j] Palatal heavily voiced lenis stop occurs after homorganic nasal.

E.g. / an̄cu / [ʌn̄ju̶] 'five'

/ sʌn̄ci / [sʌn̄jI] 'bag'

[c] Palatal voiceless stop occurs elsewhere.

E.g. / caaya / [cʌ:yʌ] 'tea'
/ maccu / [mʌc:u̶] 'ceiling'
/ aarcu / [ʌ:ʳcu̶] 'arch'

/ j / Palatal voiced stop:
[j]
[j] Palatal voiced stop occurs initially, medially with length and in clusters.

E.g. / jaam̄yam / [jʌ:myɔ̇ṁ] 'bail'
/ majja / [mʌj:ʌ] 'marrow'

/ raajyam / [rʌ:jyɔ̇ṁ] 'country'

/ k / Velar voiceless stop:
[X g k]

[X] Velar voiceless lenis fricativised stop occurs without length intervocalically.

E.g. / mokam / [mOXɔ̇ṁ] 'face'

/ lookam / [lo:Xɔ̇ṁ] 'metal'

[g] Velar heavily voiced stop occurs after homorganic nasal.

E.g. / sonku / [sOṅgU] 'beauty'

/ beenku / [be:ṅgU] 'bank'

[k] Velar voiceless fortis stop occurs initially, medially with length and in clusters.

E.g.	/ kattu /	[kʌt:U̥]	'letter'
	/ cakka /	[cʌk:ʌ]	'jackfruit'
	/ kḷaasu /	[kḷʌ:sɯ]	'glass'
	/ biskaRRu /	[bIsk̆ət:U]	'biscuit'

/ g / Velar voiced stop:

[g]

[g] — Velar voiced stop occurs initially, medially with length and in clusters.

E.g	/ gusti /	[gUstI]	'wrestling'
	/ maggam /	[mʌg:ɔ̈m̈]	'loom'
	/ sorgam /	[sorgɔ̈m̈]	'heaven'

/ m / Bilabial nasal:

[m̊ m]

[m̊] — Labiodental nasal of shorter duration occurs word finally.

E.g.	/ maram /	[mʌrɔ̈m̊]	'tree'
	/ varum /	[vʌ:Um̊]	'will come'

[m] — Bilabial nasal occurs elsewhere.

E.g.	/ maala /	[mʌ:lʌ]	'garland'
	/ aama /	[ʌ:mʌ]	'tortoise'
	/ cimmiṇi /	[cIm:Iṇī]	'kerosene'

/ n̪ / Dental nasal:

[n̪]

[n̪] — Dental nasal occurs initially, medially with length and in clusters.

E.g. / naalu /	[nʌ:lɯ]	'four'
/ nanni /	[nʌn:I]	'thanks'
/ pantu /	[pʌndU]	'ball'

/ n / Alveolar nasal:

[n]

[n] Alveolar nasal occurs medially and finally.

E.g. / pani /	[pʌnI]	'fever'
/ ponnu /	[pOn:U]	'gold'
/ anyan /	[ʌnyən]	'stranger'

/ ṇ / Retroflex nasal:

[ṇ]

[ṇ] Retroflex nasal occurs medially with or without length and in clusters

E.g. / paṇi /	[pʌṇI]	'work'
/ kaṇṇi /	[kʌṇ:I]	'link'
/ sorṇam /	[sOrṇəm]	'gold'

/ n / Palatal nasal:

[n̄]

[n̄] Palatal nasal occurs (1) initially, and (2) medially with length and before homorganic stop.

E.g. / n̄aan /	[n̄ʌ:n]	'I'
/ kan̄n̄i /	[kʌn̄:I]	'gruel'
/ an̄cu /	[ʌn̄jɯ]	'five'

/ ṅ / Velar Nasal :

[ṅ]

[ṅ] Velar nasal occurs medially with length and before homorganic stop.

E.g.	/ baṅṅi /	[bʌṅ:I]	'beauty'
	/ sŏṅku /	[sŏṅgU]	'brightness'

/ r / Alveolar flap :

[r̠ r]

[r̠] Alveolar voiced flap with trilling occurs in clusters except after voiced consonants

E.g.	/ preti /	[pr̠Ed̠I]	'accused'
	/ ciirpu /	[ci:r̠pU̥]	'comb'
	/ arbutam /	[ʌr̠bud̠ɔṁ]	'cancer'

[r] Alveolar voiced flap without occurs initially, medially and after voiced consonants.

E.g.	/ raṇṭu /	[rʌṇḍU]	'two'
	/ pora /	[pOrʌ]	'house'
	/ drevyam /	[drEvyɔṁ]	'wealth'

/ l / Alveolar lateral :

[l]

[l] Alveolar voiced lateral occurs initially and medially.

E.g.	/ laavu /	[lʌ:vɯ]	'moonlight'
	/ paalu /	[pʌ:lɯ]	'milk'
	/ ṉellu /	[ṉEl:U̦]	'paddy'

/ ḷ / Retroflex lateral:

[ḷ]

[ḷ] Retfoflex lateral occurs medially with or without length and in clusters.

E.g.	/ kaḷi /	[kʌḷI]	'play'
	/ paḷḷa /	[pʌḷ:ʌ]	'stomache'
	/ pokḷa /	[pOkḷ ʌ]	'blister'

/ s / Alveolar fricative :

[s]

[s] Alveolar fricative occurs initially and medially.

E.g.	/ sattu /	[sʌt: U̦]	'essence'
	/ kasaala /	[kʌsʌ: lʌ]	'chair'
	/ gusti /	[gUsti]	'wrestling'

/ ś / [ś]

[ś] Palatal voiceless fricative occurs initially and medially.

E.g.	/ ś / saapam /	[śʌ:ḅɔṃ]	'curse'
	/ maaśu /	[mʌ:śɯ̣]	'teacher'
	/ iśṭam /	[iśṭom]	'love'

/ v / Labiodental continuant:

[v]

[v] Labiodental continuant occurs initially and medially.

E.g. / vayasu /	[vʌyəsɯ]	'age'
/ aavalu /	[ʌ:vəlɯ]	'bat'
/ tavvu /	[tʌv:U̥]	'bolt'

/ y / Palatal continuant:

[y]

/ y / Palatal continuant occurs initially and medially:

E g. / yaatra /	[yʌ:trʌ]	'journey'
/ payam /	[pʌyɔ̇ṁ]	'fruit'
/ tayru /	[tʌyrU̥]	'curd'

1.1.5.3. Length:

1.1 5.3 1 Vowels:

There are three degrees of phonetic duration of utterance for vowels:

(1) Short [V]
(2) Half long [V.]
(3) Long [V:]

[V] occurs initiallr, med ally and finally.

[V.] occurs finally only.

[V:] occurs initially and medially.[9]

[V] and [V:] are phonemic. [V.] may be treated as an allophonic variation of [V].

The allophonic distribution of [V.] and [V] may be given as follows :

[V.] occurs word finally with rising terminal.

[V] occurs elsewhere.

E g. / kuṭṭi /	[kUṭ:I]	'child'
/ kuṭṭi /	[kUṭ:i. ↑]	'child (Voc.)'
/ mavu /	[mʌvU]	'axe'
/ mavu /	[mʌvU ↑]	'is it axe ?'

1.1.5.3 2. Consonants :

Consonants have only two degrees of duration of utterance :

(1) Short [C]

(2) Long [C: [

[C] occurs initially, medially and finally, but [C:] occurs medially only. Inspite of this distributional restriction they are in contrast and as such they are separate phonemes.

E.g. / kapam /	[kʌḇəṁ]	'phlegm'
/ kappam /	[kʌp:əṁ]	'tribute'
/ kaṭi /	[kʌṭI]	'biṭe'
/ kaṭṭi /	[kʌṭ:I]	'weight'

1.1.6. Phonotactics :

Phonotactics deals with the distribution of segmental phonemes.

1.1.6.1. General distribution :

The general distribution of segmental phonemes is given in the following tables :

1.1.6 1 1. Vowels :

Short Vowels	Position of occurrence		
	Initial	Medial	Final
i	x	x	x
e	x	x	x
a	x	x	x
o	x	x	x
u	x	x	x

Long Vowels	Position of occurrence		
	Initial	Medial	Final
ii	x	x	—
ee	x	x	—
aa	x	x	—
oo	x	x	—
uu	x	x	—

1.1.6.1.2 Short consonants:

Consonauts	Position of occurrence		
	Initial	Medial	Final
p	x	x	—
b	x	x	—
t	x	x	—
d	x	x	—
R	x	x	x
ṭ	x	x	—
ḍ	x	x	—
c	x	x	—
j	x	x	—
k	x	x	—
g	x	x	—
m	x	x	x
ṋ	x	x	—
n		x	x
ṇ		x	x
ñ	x	x	—
ṅ		x	—
r	x	x	—
l	x	x	x
ḷ		x	x
s	x	x	—
ṡ	x	x	—
v	x	x	—
y	x	x	x

1.1.6.1.3. Long consonants :

Consonants	Position of occurrence		
	Initial	Medial	Final
pp	—	x	—
bb	—	x	—
tt	—	x	—
dd	—	x	—
RR	—	x	—
ṭṭ	—	x	—
ḍḍ	—	x	—
cc	—	x	—
jj	—	x	—
kk	—	x	—
gg	—	x	—
mm	—	x	—
ṉṉ	—	x	—
nn	—	x	—
ṇṇ	—	x	—
ññ	—	x	—
ṅṅ	—	x	—
ll	—	x	—
ḷḷ	—	x	—
vv	—	x	—
yy	—	x	—

1.1.6.2. Detailed distribution of segmental phonemes :
The distribution of segmental phonemes is given in detail in the following tables.

The summary of the tables is given below :

Vowels :

Initial vowels	Medial vowels	Final vowels
1 V - C	1 - V - C	1 C - V
2 V - CC	2 - V - CC	2 CC - V
3 VV - C	3 C - V -	
4 VV - CC	4 CC - V -	
	5 - VV - C	
	6 - VV - CC	
	7 C - VV -	
	8 CC - VV -	

Consonants :

Initial consonants	Medial consonants	Final consonants
1 C - V	1 - C - V	1 V - C
2 C - VV	2 - C - VV	2 VV - C
	3 V - C -	
	4 VV - C -	
	5 - CC - V	
	6 - CC - VV	
	7 V - CC -	
	8 VV - CC -	

1.1.6.2.1 Initial Vowels:

1.1.6.2.1.1 Table showing the distribution of initial short vowels before short consonants:

	-p	-b	-t	-d	-R	-ṭ	-ḏ	-c	-j	-k	-g	-m	-ṉ	-n	-ṇ	-n̄	-ṅ	-r	-l	-ḷ	-s	-ṡ	-v	-y
i-			x		x	x								x				x		x			x	
e-			x		x	x		x		x				x	x			x	x	x			x	x
a-	x		x		x	x				x		x		x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x
o-			x		x	x									x			x	x	x			x	x
u-	x		x		x							x						x	x	x		x		x
Total Possibility	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Actual occurrence	2		5		5	5		1		2		2		3	3			5	4	5	1	1	4	4
Percentage of occurrence	40		80		100	100		20		40		40		60	60			100	80	100	20	20	80	80

V - C -	Total Possibility	Actual occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
i-	24	7	29.2
e-	24	12	50.0
a-	24	14	58.3
o-	24	9	37.5
u-	24	10	41.7

E.g. / i- /

/ itu /	'this'
/ iRumpu /	'ant'
/ iṭi /	'thunder'
/ inaam /	'gift'
/ iruṭu /	'darkness'
/ iḷusan /	'loafer'
/ ivan /	III Person Masc. Sg. (Prox.)

/ e- /

/ etalu /	'petal'
/ eRacci /	'meat'
/ eṭa /	'lane'
/ ecamaan /	'lord'
/ ekaram /	'height'
/ enam /	'quality'
/ eṇakkam /	'tameness'
/ era /	'worm'

/ ela /	'leaf'
/ eluppam /	'ease'
/ evan /	'who'
/ eyittu /	'writing'

/ a- /

/ apaddam /	'folly'
/ atiru /	'boundary'
/ aRavu /	'butchery'
/ atima /	'slave'
/ akam /	'room'
/ amaantam /	'delay'
/ aniyan /	'younger brother'
/ ana /	'emery grinder'
/ ara /	'half'
/ alivu /	'sympathy'
/ alavu /	'measurement'
/ asalu /	'original'
/ avati /	'leave'
/ ayi /	'bar'

/ o- /

/ otavi /	'help'
/ oRa /	'cover'
/ otama /	'owner'
/ onakku /	'dryness'
/ oram /	'strength'
/ ola /	'bellows'
/ oli /	'brightness'
/ ovukku /	'water current'
/ oyivu /	'vacancy'

/ u /

/ upakaaram /	'help'
/ utippu /	'sunrise'
/ uRumaalu /	'hand kerchief'
/ utuppu /	'dressing'
/ umi /	'chaff'
/ urukku /	'steel'
/ uluvaankuutu /	'censor-pot'
/ uli /	'chisel'
/ usaaRu /	'smartness'
/ uyinnu /	'blackgram'

*****

1.1.6.2.1.2. Table showing the distribution of initial short vowels before long consonan's

	-pp	-bb	-tt	-dd	-RR	-ṭṭ	-ḍḍ	-cc	-jj	-kk	-gg	-mm	-ṉṉ	-nn	-ṇṇ	-n̄n̄	-ṅṅ	-ll	-ḷḷ	-vv	-yy
i-	x		x		x	x	x			x			x	x			x	x	x		x
e-	x		x			x		x		x			x		x		x	x	x		x
a-	x		x		x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
o-	x				x	x		x					x							x	x
u-	x							x				x			x			x	x		
Total possibility	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Actual occurrence	5		3		3	4	1	4	1	3		2	4	2	3	1	3	4	4	1	4
Percent -age of occurrence	100		60		60	80	20	80	20	60		40	80	40	60	20	60	80	80	20	80

V - CC	Total Possibility	Actual occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
i-	21	12	57.1
e-	21	11	52.4
a-	21	16	76.2
o-	21	7	33.3
u-	21	6	28-5

E.g.

/ i- /

/ ippo /	'now'
/ itteeRa /	'a little'
/ iRRu /	'a drop'
/ itteeni /	'ladder'
/ iddali /	'idli'
/ ikku /	'to you'
/ innu /	'today'
/ inni /	'after this'
/ innu /	'here'
/ illi /	'twig'
/ illa /	'having'
/ iyyu /	'you'

/ e- /

/ eppo /	'when'
/ ettuva /	'to reach'
/ ettu /	'eight'
/ eccilu /	'food leavings'
/ ekkitta /	'hiccough'

/ eṉṉu /	'which day'
/ eṇṇa /	'oil'
/ eṅṅu /	'where'
/ e'lu /	'bone'
/ eḷḷu /	'sesam'
/ eyyuva /	'to shoot(with arrow)

/ a- /

/ appam /	'bread'
/ atti /	'fig tree'
/ aRRu /	'broke'
/ aṭṭam /	'kitchen ceiling'
/ accan /	'father'
/ ajji /	'grand mother'
/ akkam /	'digit'
/ amma /	'mother'
/ aṉṉu /	'that day'
/ annam /	'cooked rice'
/ aṇṇaaṭi /	'palate'
/ aññuuRu /	'five hundred'
/ aṅṅam /	'member'
/ alla /	'not'
/ aḷḷa /	'God' (of Muslim)
/ ayyo /	'oh'

/ o- /

/ oppu /	'signature'
/ oRRa /	'single'
/ oṭṭa /	'hollow'

/ occa /	'noise'
/ on̲n̲u /	'one'
/ ovvuva /	'to flow'
/ oyyuva /	'to vacate'

/ u– /

/ uppu /	'salt'
/ ucca /	'noon'
/ ummattam /	'datura'
/ uṇṇi /	'brahmin boy'
/ ullaasam /	'pleasure'
/ uḷḷi /	'onion'

1.1.6.2.1.3. Table Showing the distribution of initial long vowels before short consonants:

	-p	-b	-ṭ	-ḍ	-R	-t	-d	-c	-j	-k	-g	-m	-n̲	-n	-ṇ	-n̄	-ṅ	-r	-l	-ḷ	-s	-ś	-v	-y
ii-			x		x	x								x	x			x				x		x
ee-			x		x	x						x						x	x	x				x
aa-	x		x		x	x		x		x		x		x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x
oo-			x		x	x				x				x	x			x	x	x				
uu-			x		x							x		x	x			x					x	x
Total possibility	5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Actual occurrence	1		5		5	4		1		2		3		4	4		1	5	3	3		2	2	4
Percentage of occurrence	20		100		100	80		20		40		60		80	80		20	100	60	60		40	40	80

VV — C	Total possibility	Actual occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
ii—	24	8	33.3
ee—	24	8	33 3
aa —	24	16	66.7
oo—	24	9	37.5
uu—	24	8	33.3

E. g.

/ ii- /

/ iitu /	'a festival' (of Muslims)
/ iiRa /	'irritation'
/ iiṭa /	'here'
/ iin̊a /	'this' (Acc.)
/ iiṇam /	'tune'
/ iiruva /	'to comb'
/ iisaran /	'God'
/ iiyym /	'lead'

/ ee- /

/ eetu /	'which'
/ eeRuva /	'to increase'
/ eeṭa /	'where'
/ eemam /	'bodily shock'
/ eeru /	'pair'
/ eelasu /	'a waist ornament'
/ eeḷa /	'locust'
/ eeyu /	'seven'

/ aa- /

/ aapattu /	'danger'
/ aati /	'anguish'
/ aaRu /	'six'
/ aaṭu /	'sheep'

/ aacaru /	'attendance'
/ aakaaśam /	'sky'
/ aama /	'tortoise'
/ aana /	'elephant'
/ aaṇi /	'nail'
/ aaṅyam /	'jesticulation'
/ aaraatana /	'worship'
/ aalu /	'banyan'
/ aaḷu /	'person'
/ aaśa /	'desire'
/ aavi /	'steam'
/ aayiram /	'thousand'

/ oo- /

/ ootuva /	'to chant'
/ ooRu /	'they'
/ ooṭu /	'frying pan'
/ ookari /	'share'
/ oon /	'he'
/ ooṇam /	'a festival'
/ oorma /	'memory'
/ oola /	'palm leaf'
/ ooḷam /	'ripple'

/ uu /

/ uutuva /	'to blow'
/ uuRuva /	'to ooze'
/ uuma /	'dumb'
/ uunu /	'tooth gum'
/ uuṇu /	'rice meal'
/ uura /	'hip'
/ uuvi /	'whistle'
/ uuyam /	'turn'

1.1.6.2.1.4. Table showing the distribution of initial long vowels before long consonants:

	-pp	-bb	-tt	-dd	-RR	-ṭṭ	-ḍḍ	-cc	-jj	-kk	-gg	-mm	-n̠n̠	-nn	-ṇṇ	-n̄n̄	-ṅṅ	-ll	-ḷḷ	-vv	-yy
ii-			x		x			x									x				
ee-	x		x		x	x		x		x							x				
aa-	x		x		x	x				x							x				
oo-			x			x															
uu-			x		x	x				x			x			x					
Total possi-bility	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Actual occur-rence	2		5		4	4		2		3			1			1	3				
Percentage of occurrence	40		100		88	80		40		60			20			20	60				

VV — CC	Total possibility	Actual occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
ii-	21	4	19.0
ee-	21	7	33.3
aa-	21	6	28.5
oo-	21	2	9.5
uu-	21	6	28.5

E.g.

/ ii- /

/ iittappana /	'date palm'
/ iiRRa /	'reed'
/ iicca /	'fly'
/ iiṅṅuva /	'to become dirty'

/ ee- /

/ eeppu /	'joint'
/ eettan /	'a variety of plantain'
/ eeRRam /	'climbing'
/ eeṭṭan /	'elder brother'
/ eecci /	'elder sister'
/ eekkam /	'astma'
/ eeṅṅalu /	'heaving'

/ aa- /

/ aapplisu /	'office'
/ aattu /	'inside'
/ aaRRa /	'a variety of bird'
/ aaṭṭam /	'swinging'
/ aakkuva /	'to make'
/ aaṅṅaḷa /	'brother'

/ oo- /

	/ oottu /	'chanting'
	/ ooṭṭalu /	'hotel'

/ uu- /

	/ uuttu /	'whistling'
	/ uuRRam /	'snobbism'
	/ uuṭṭu /	'feeding'
	/ uukku /	'strength'
	/ uun̲n̲u /	'support'
	/ uun̄n̄alu /	'swing'

1.1.6.2.2. Medial vowels :

1.1.6.2.2.1. Table showing the distribution of medial short vowels before short consonants :

	-p	-b	-t	-d	-R	-ṭ	-ḍ	-c	-j	-k	-g	-m	-n̠	-n	-ṇ	-n̄	-ṅ	-r	-l	-ḷ	-s	-ś	-v	-y
-i-			x		x	x						x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	
-e-	x		x		x	x				x		x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
-a-	x		x		x	x		x		x			x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
-o-			x		x	x				x		x	x		x	x		x	x	x			x	x
-u-			x		x	x				x		x			x			x	x	x		x		x
Total possibility	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Actual occurrence	2		5		5	5		1		4		4	2	3	5	3		5	5	5	3	4	4	4
Percentage of occurrence	40		100		100	100		20		80		80	40	60	100	60		100	100	100	60	80	80	80

- V - C	Total possibility	Actual occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
-i-	24	12	50.0
-e-	24	17	70.8
-a-	24	17	70.8
-o-	24	12	50.0
-u-	24	11	45.8

E.g.

/ -i- /

/ biti /	'judgement'
/ ciRi /	'lips'
/ piṭi /	'handle'
/ timaram /	'cataract'
/ minisam /	'smoothness'
/ miṇṭuva /	'to speak'
/ ciri /	'laughter'
/ pilaavu /	'jacktree'
/ kiḷi /	'bird'
/ kisa /	'loose talk'
/ pisaatti /	'knife'
/ sivaayi /	'sepoy'

/ -e- /

/ jepam /	'prayer'
/ cetam /	'beauty'
/ neRam /	'colour'
/ betippu /	'tidiness'
/ cekari /	'coconut fibre'
/ cembu /	'copper'
/ gentam /	'odour'
/ seni /	'Saturn'

/ keṇi /	'trap'
/ ben̄cu /	'bench'
/ tera /	'wave'
/ b̲eḷa /	'price'
/ b̲ela /	'crop'
/ resam /	'broth'
/ b̲esaRi /	'gan'
/ cevi /	'car'
/ deyavu /	'mercy'

/ -a- /

/ kapam /	'phlegm'
/ kata /	'story'
/ kaRa /	'stain'
/ kaṭam /	'debt'
/ bạcanam /	'devotional hymn'
/ paka /	'feud'
/ pan̲tu /	'ball'
/ pani /	'fever'
/ paṇi /	'work'
/ pañcaannam /	'almanac'
/ paraati /	'complaint'
/ tala /	'head'
/ kaḷa /	'weed'
/ basi /	'porcelain plate'
/ maśi /	'ink'
/ mavu /	'axe'
/ bayi /	'road'

/-o-/

/poti/	'packet'
/poRam/	'back'
/koṭi/	'flag'
/poka/	'smoke'
/comaru/	'wall'
/toṇa/	'help'
/moñcu/	'beauty'
/pora/	'house'
/mola/	'breasts of women'
/kolam/	'pond'
/kovu/	'plough blade'
/poya/	'river'

/-u-/

/putuma/	'novelty'
/kuRi/	'lot'
/muṭi/	'hair'
/sukam/	'well being'
/gumasan/	'clerk'
/tuṇi/	'clothing'
/turisu/	'alum'
/puli/	'leopard'
/kuḷi/	'bath'
/pusu/	'caterpillar'
/kuyi/	'pit'

1. 1. 6. 2. 2. 2. Table showing the distribution of medial short vowels before long consonants:

	-pp	-bb	-tt	-dd	-RR	-ṭṭ	-ḍḍ	-cc	-jj	-kk	-gg	-mm	-n̠n̠	-nn	-ṇṇ	-ññ	-ṅṅ	-ḻḻ	-ḷḷ	-vv	-yy
-i-	x		x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x
-e-	x	x	x		x	x		x		x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x
-a-	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
-o-	x		x			x		x		x		x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x
-u-	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Total possibility.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Actual occurrence.	5	2	5	1	4	5	2	5	1	5	1	5	2	5	5	2	5	5	5	3	5
Percentage of occurrence	100	40	100	20	80	100	40	100	20	100	20	100	40	100	100	40	100	100	100	60	100

- V - CC	Total possibility	Actual occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
-i-	21	15	71.4
-e-	21	15	71.4
-a-	21	19	90.5
-o-	21	13	61.9
-u-	21	16	76.2

E.g.

/ -i- /

/ ṉippu /	'standing'
/ bitti /	'wall'
/ miRRam /	'courtyard'
/ piṭṭam /	'residue'
/ biḍḍi /	'fool'
/ picca /	'alms'
/ pikkam /	'pick axe'
/ cimmuva /	'to wink'
/ tiṉṉuva /	'to eat'
/ minnalu /	'lightning'
/ kiṇṇam /	'metal plate'
/ ciṅṅam /	'name of a month'
/ jilla /	'district'
/ ciḷḷuva /	'to crush' (lumps of earth')
/ piyyuva /	'to squeeze'

/ -e- /

/ ceppu /	'small box'
/ lebba /	'muslim priest'
/ cettuva /	'to slice'
/ teRRu /	'mistake'

/ keṭṭu /	'buadle'
/ meccam /	'better'
/ tekku /	'south'
/ cemmiin /	'shrimp'
/ cenni /	'temples'
/ beṇṇa /	'butter'
/ ṉeññu /	'chest'
/ teṅṅu /	'coconut tree'
/ ṉellu /	'paddy'
/ beḷḷam /	'water'
/ teyyam /	'a religious festival'

/ -a- /

/ kappi /	'iron pulley'
/ kattu /	'letter'
/ kaRRa /	'sheef of corn'
/ kaṭṭa /	'brick'
/ beḍḍi /	'pot belly'
/ maccu /	'ceiling'
/ majja /	'marrow'
/ cakka /	'jack fruit'
/ maggam /	'loom'
/ kammi /	'deficit'
/ panni /	'pig'
/ kanni /	'name of a month'
/ kaṇṇu /	'eye'
/ maññu /	'snow'
/ maṅṅuva /	'to fade'

	/ pallu /	'teeth'
	/ palla /	'stomach'
	/ tavvu /	'bolt'
	/ kayyu /	'hand'
/ -o- /	/ toppi /	'cap'
	/ kottuva /	'to sting'
	/ kottu /	'skeleton'
	/ kocca /	'crane'
	/ pokkan /	'chicken pox'
	/ bomma /	'doll'
	/ ponnu /	'gold'
	/ nonnu /	'tooth gum'
	/ ponnu /	'floating body'
	/ collu /	'saying'
	/ kolluva /	'to buy'
	/ tovvuva /	'to bow'
	/ koyyuva /	'to reap'
/ -u- /		
	/ kuppi /	'bottle'
	/ jubba /	'juba'
	/ kuttu /	'stab'
	/ buddi /	'intelligence'
	/ puRRu /	'mound'
	/ kutti /	'child'
	/ succu /	'switch'
	/ cukku /	'dried ginger'
	/ tummuva /	'to sneeze'
	/ tunnuva /	'to stitch'
	/ punnu /	'ulcer'
	/ munnuva /	'to dive'
	/ mulla /	'jasmine'
	/ tullan /	'grasshopper'
	/ puvvu /	'flower'
	/ kuyyu /	'pit'

1.1.6.2.2.3. Table showing the distribution of medial short vowels after short consonants :

p-	b-	t-	d-	R-	ṭ-	ḍ-	c-	j-	k-	g-	m-	n̲-	n-	ṇ-	n̄-	ṅ-	r-	l-	ḷ-	s-	ś-	v-	y-	
x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-i-
x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x		x	x	x		-e-
x	x	x		x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-a-
x	x	x		x			x		x		x	x								x	x			-o-
x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		-u-
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Total possibility
5	5	5	3	4	3		5	3	5	2	5	5	3	3	2		4	4	3	5	5	4	2	Actual occurrence
100	100	100	60	80	60		100	60	100	40	100	100	60	60	40		80	80	60	100	100	80	40	Percentage of occurrence

C - V -	Total possibility	Actual occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
-i-	24	20	83·3
-e-	24	18	75.0
-a-	24	19	79.1
-o-	24	10	41.6
-u-	24	18	75·0

E.g. / -i- /

/ pikkam /	'pick axe'
/ biti /	'judgement'
/ tinnuva /	'to eat'
/ dikku /	'direction'
/ aRiyuva /	'to know'
/ tikkaRRu /	'ticket'
/ cilli /	'twig'
/ jilla /	'district'
/ kili /	'bird'
/ miRRam /	'courtyard'
/ nikkuva /	'to stand'
/ aniyan /	'younger brother'
/ kanisan /	'fortune teller'
/ kurisu /	'cross'
/ palisa /	'interest'
/ aliyan /	'brother-in-law'
/ sinima /	'film'
/ sivaayi /	'sepoy'

/ vittu /	'seed'
/ kayita /	'donkey'

/ -e- /

/ petti /	'box'
/ bela /	'price'
/ tennu /	'coconut tree'
/ deya /	'mercy'
/ Renku /	'colourfulness'
/ tenRu /	'tent'
/ ceti /	'plant'
/ jeyam /	'success'
/ keti /	'clock'
/ gentam /	'odour'
/ mella /	'slowly'
/ nellu /	'paddy'
/ netti /	'leaf stalk'
/ resam /	'broth'
/ lekku /	'sense'
/ senRu /	'scent'
/ seri /	'correctness'
/ bela /	'crop'

/ -a- /

/ päyam /	'fruit'
/ battu /	'duck'
/ tala /	'head'

/ Rava /	'rava'
/ kaṭam /	'debt'
/ aacaru /	'attendance'
/ kaḷa /	'weed'
/ maram /	'tree'
/ ṉaṭu /	'centre'
/ manasu /	'mind'
/ maṇam /	'fragrance'
/ ṉaravu /	'vein'
/ raṇṭu /	'two'
/ kalam /	'pot'
/ baḷam /	'manure'
/ asalu /	'original'
/ b'esaRi /	'fan'
/ bara /	'line'
/ bayasu /	'age'

/ -o- /

/ poya /	'river'
/ bomma /	'doll'
/ toppa /	'plume'
/ Roṭṭi /	'bread'
/ cova /	'bad taste'
/ kora /	'cough'
/ mola /	'breast'
/ ṉoṇa /	'lie'
/ sopnam /	'dream'
/ s'oṅku /	'beauty'

/ -u- /

/ putiya /	'new'

/ buddi /	'intelligence'
/ tuṇi /	'cloth'
/ duṣṭu /	'evilness'
/ cukku /	'dried ginger'
/ juṭṭu /	'tuft of hair on shaven head'
/ kuppi /	'bottle'
/ gusti /	'wrestling'
/ muttam /	'kiss'
/ ṉuḷḷu /	'a pinch'
/ anupavam /	'experience'
/ aaṇuṅṅaḷu /	'men'
/ teruvu /	'street'
/ balutu /	'big'
/ paḷuṅku /	'pearl'
/ sukam /	'comfort'
/ śuddi /	'purity'
/ pavuti /	'half'

1. 1. 6. 2. 2. 4. Table showing the distribution of medial short vowels after long consonants :

pp-	bb-	tt-	dd-	RR-	ṭṭ-	ḍḍ-	cc-	jj-	kk-	gg-	mm-	ṉṉ	nn-	ṇṇ-	n̄n̄-	ṅṅ-	ll-	ḷḷ-	vv-	yy-	
		x	x		x		x		x										x	x	-i-
																					-e-
x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x		x							-a-
																					-o-
x		x		x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	-u-
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Total possibility.
2		3	2	2	3		3		3	1	2	2	1	2		2	1	1	2	2	Actual occurrence.
40		60	40	40	60		60		60	20	40	40	20	40		40	20	20	40	40	Percentage of occurrence.

CC - V -	Total possibility	Actual occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
-i-	21	6	28.5
-e-	21	—	—
-a-	21	12	57.1
-o-	21	—	—
-u-	21	15	71.4

E. g.

/ -i- /

/ kattiri /	'scissors'
/ buddimuṭṭu /	'difficulty'
/ kaṭṭilu /	'cot'
/ eccilu /	'victual leavings'
/ ikkiḷi /	'tickling'
/ bayyilu /	'behind'

/ -a- /

/ kappalu /	'ship'
/ kattalu /	'burning'
/ yuddam /	'war'
/ paRRalu /	'folly'
/ maṭṭalu /	'leaf stalk of coconut'
/ accaṭi /	'printing'
/ pikkam /	'pick axe'
/ maggam /	'loom'
/ kammalu /	'ear ring'
/ cannanam /	'sandal wood'
/ kaṇṇaṭa /	'spectacles'
/ maṇṇalam /	'marriage'

/ -u- /

/ tuppuva /	'to spit'
/ kattuva /	'to burn'
/ vaRRuva /	'to evaporate'
/ kiṭṭuva /	'to get'
/ kuccuva /	'to sting'
/ bekkuva /	'to place'
/ tummuva /	'to sneeze'
/ tinnuva /	'to eat'
/ minnuva /	'to glitter'
/ eṇṇuva /	'to count'
/ muṅṅuva /	'to dive'
/ kolluva /	'to kill'
/ koḷḷuva /	'to buy'
/ tovvuva /	'to bow'
/ ceyyuva /	'to do'

1.1.6.2.2.5. Table showing the distribution of medial long vowels before short consonants :

	-p	-b	-t	-d	-R	-ṭ	-ḍ	-c	-j	-k	-g	-m	-n̲	-n	-ṇ	-n̄	-ṅ	-r	-l	-ḷ	-s	-ś	-v	-y
-ii-			x		x	x						x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
-ee-			x		x	x		x		x		x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
-aa-	x		x		x	x		x		x		x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
-oo-			x		x	x				x		x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
u-u-	x		x		x	x						x		x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x
Total Possibility	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Actual occurrence	2		5		5	5		2		3		5		5	5			5	5	5	4	5	5	5
Percentage of occurrence	40		100		100	100		40		60		100		100	100			100	100	100	80	100	100	100

- VV - C	Total possibility	Actual occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
-ii-	24	13	54·2
-ee-	24	15	62·5
-aa-	24	16	66·6
-oo-	24	14	58·3
-uu-	24	13	54·2

E. g.

/ -ii- /

/ śiitam /	'cold'
/ tiiRu /	'full authority' (on landed properties)
/ biiṭu /	'wife's house'
/ śiima /	'western countries'
/ ciina /	'China'
/ siiṇam /	'tiredness'
/ tiiram /	'shore'
/ piili /	'feather'
/ ciiḷu /	'small piece of wood'
/ piisu /	'fee'
/ kiiśa /	'pocket'
/ diivu /	'island'
/ tiiyu /	'fire'

/ -ee- /

/ ceetam /	'loss'
/ peeRu /	'child birth'
/ peeṭi /	'fear'
/ beecaaRu /	'worry'
/ beekam /	'quick'
/ ṉeemam /	'law'
/ teen /	'honey'

/ beeṇam /	'want'
/ ceera /	'rattle snake'
/ meelu /	'body'
/ teeḷu /	'scorpion'
/ keesu /	'case'
/ meeśa /	'table'
/ deevan /	'god'
/ meeyuva /	'to graze'

/ -aa- /

/ paapam /	'sin'
/ paati /	'half'
/ paaRa /	'rock'
/ kaaṭu /	'forest'
/ raacaavu /	'king'
/ daakam /	'thirst'
/ taamara /	'lotus'
/ maan /	'deer'
/ paaṇu /	'spathe'
/ caaru /	'support'
/ maala /	'garland'
/ taaḷam /	'rhythm'
/ traasu /	'scales'
/ maaśu /	'teacher'
/ maavu /	'mango tree'
/ caaya /	'tea'

/ -oo- /

/ mootiram /	'ring'
/ cooRu /	'cooked rice'
/ kooṭi /	'crore'

/ lookam /	'universe'
/ roomam /	'hair'
/ toona /	'abundance'
/ kooṇi /	'staircase'
/ coora /	'blood'
/ toolu /	'leather'
/ mooḷu /	'daughter'
/ koosaRi /	'quilt'
/ doośa /	'dosai'
/ ṉoovu /	'pain'
/ kooyi /	'hen'

/ -uu- /

/ ruupam /	'image'
/ juutan /	'jew'
/ kuuRa /	'cockroach'
/ cuuṭu /	'heat'
/ buumi /	'earth'
/ kuuna /	'heap'
/ tuuṇu /	'pillar'
/ duuram /	'distance'
/ tuulu /	'feather'
/ cuuḷa /	'furnace'
/ tuuśi /	'needle'
/ puuvu /	'flower'
/ puuyi /	'sand'

1.1.6.2.2.6. Table showing the distribution of medial long vowels before long consonants :

	-pp	bb	-tt	-dd	-RR	-ṭṭ	-ḍḍ	-cc	-jj	-kk	-gg	-mm	-n̠n̠	-nn	-ṇṇ	-n̄n̄	-ṅṅ	-ll	-ḷḷ	vv	-yy
-ii-	x		x		x	x		x		x						x	x				x
-ee-	x		x		x	x		x		x						x	x				
-aa-	x		x		x	x		x		x						x	x				
-oo-	x		x		x	x		x		x							x				
-uu-	x		x		x	x		x		x							x				
Total possibility	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Actual occurrence	5		5		5	5		5		5						3	5				1
Percentage of occurrence	100		100		100	100		100		100						60	100				20

-VV- CC	Total possibility	Actual occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
-ii-	21	9	42.9
-ee-	21	8	38.1
-aa-	21	8	38.1
-oo-	21	7	33.3
-uu-	21	7	33.3

E.g.

/ -ii- /

/ piippi /	'whistle'
/ ciitta /	'bad'
/ tiiRRa /	'victuals'
/ ciittu /	'card'
/ tiiccaru /	'school mistress'
/ biikkam /	'inflamation'
/ biinnu	'wine'
/ niinnuva /	'to move
/ tiiyyati /	'date'

/ -ee- /

/ teeppu /	'plastering'
/ leettu /	'lathe'
/ teeRRa /	'tusk'
/ beetta /	'hunting'
/ meeccalu /	'grazing'
/ keekku /	'East'
/ meennu /	'grazed'
/ keennu /	'tubor'

/ -aa- /

/ saappu /	'shop'

	/ caattam /	'funeral ceremony' for deceased persons'
	/ kaaRRu /	'breeze'
	/ paaṭṭu /	'song'
	/ maaccilu /	'broom'
	/ baakku /	'word'
	/ paan̄n̄u /	'ran'
	/ maaṅṅa /	'mango'
	/ sooppu /	'soap'
/ -oo- /	/ lootti /	'dhoti'
	/ pooRRuva /	'to feed'
	/ pooṭṭam /	'photo'
	/ kooccu /	'spasms'
	/ tookku /	'gun'
	/ mooṅṅuva /	'to moan'
/ -uu- /	/ suuppu /	'soup'
	/ kuuttu /	'an entertainment at the temple'
	/ kuuRRu /	'voice'
	/ puuṭṭu /	'lock'
	/ puucca /	'cat'
	/ suukkeeṭu /	'illness'
	/ muuṅṅa /	'owl'

1.1.6.2.2.7. Table showing the distribution of medial long vowels after short consonants :

p-	b-	t-	d-	R-	ṭ-	ḍ-	c-	j-	k-	g-	m-	n̲-	n-	ṇ-	n̄-	ṅ-	r-	l-	ḷ-	s-	ś-	v-	y-	
x	x	x	x				x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x		x	x	x		-ii-
x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x					x	x		x	x	x		-ee- :ts
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-aa-
x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x		x	x					x	x		x	x	x		-oo-
x	x	x	x				x	x	x		x	x					x	x	x	x	x			-uu-
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Total possibility
5	5	5	4	3	2	1	5	5	5	1	5	5	2		1		5	5	2	5	5	4	1	Actual occurrence
00	100	100	80	60	40	20	100	100	100	20	100	100	40		20		100	100	40	100	100	80	20	Percentage of occurrence

C-VV-	Total possibility	Actual occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
-ii-	24	15	62.5
-ee-	24	15	62.5
-aa-	24	22	91.7
-oo-	24	15	62.5
-uu-	24	14	58.3

E.g. / -ii- /

	/ piisu /	'fees'
	/ biisuva /	'to fan'
	/ tiiyu /	'fire'
	/ diisam /	'day'
	/ ciira /	'spinach'
	/ jiiram /	'cuminseed'
	/ kiisa /	'pocket'
	/ miisa /	'moustache'
	/ niilam /	'blue'
	/ paniiru /	'rose water'
	/ pariisa /	'examination'
	/ pooliisu /	'police'
	/ siiRRu /	'seat'
	/ siila /	'cloth'
	/ biiti /	'width'
/ -ee- /	/ peeru /	'name'
	/ beesam /	'dress'
	/ teeru /	'chariot'
	/ deesyam	'anger'
	/ Reesan /	'ration'
	/ ceelu /	'beauty'
	/ jeelu /	'jail'
	/ keeruva /	'to climb'
	/ meesa /	'table'

	/ neelsu /	'nurse'
	/ greenam /	'eclipse'
	/ leesam /	'a little'
	/ seeRu /	'a unit of measurement'
	/ seelu /	'beauty'
	/ veetana /	'pain'
/ -aa- /		
	/ paalu /	'milk'
	/ baaya /	'plantain'
	/ taayalu /	'below'
	/ daanyam /	'grain'
	/ kaRaampu /	'cloves'
	/ taanku /	'tank'
	/ daansu /	'dance'
	/ caaya /	'tea'
	/ jaati /	'caste'
	/ kaatiyan /	'barber'
	/ gaasu /	'gas'
	/ maasu /	'teacher' (M)
	/ naalu /	'four'
	/ inaam /	'gift'
	/ naalu /	'we' (excl.)
	/ raavu /	'night'
	/ laavu /	'moonlight'
	/ klaasu /	'tumbler'
	/ kasaala /	'chair'
	/ aasaari /	'carpenter'
	/ paavaata /	'skirt'
	/ yaatra /	'journey'

/ -oo- /

/ poottu /	'buffalo'
/ booṭṭu /	'boat'
/ tooḷu /	'armpit'
/ Roon̲tu /	'patrol'
/ kaṭoolu /	'churning stick'
/ coora /	'blood'
/ jooRu /	'excellent'
/ kooyi /	'hen'
/ mooru /	'butter milk'
/ n̲oovu /	'pain'
/ roomam /	'hair'
/ lootti /	'dhoti'
/ sooppu /	'soap'
/ sookku /	'brightness'
/ vooṭṭu /	'vote'

/ -uu- /

/ puucca /	'cat'
/ buumi /	'earth'
/ tuuṇu /	'pillar'
/ duura /	'far'
/ cuuṭu /	'heat'
/ juutan /	'jew'
/ kuuRa /	'cockroach'
/ muun̲n̲u /	'three'
/ n̲uulu /	'thread'
/ ruupam /	'image'
/ luuppu /	'loop'
/ bapḷuusu /	'a variety of lemon'
/ suuryan /	'sun'
/ suusu /	'shoes'

1.1.6.2.2.8 Table showing the distribution of medial long vowels after long consonants.

pp-	bb-	tt-	dd-	RR-	ṭṭ-	ḍḍ-	cc-	jj-	kk-	gg-	m n-	n̲n̲-	nn-	ṇṇ-	n̄n̄-	n̈n̈-	ll-	ḷḷ-	vv-	yy-	
x									x					x			x				-ii-
									x			x									-ee-
x		x			x		x		x		x			x		x				x	-aa-
																					-oo-
			x						x					x	x		x			x	-uu-
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Total possibility
2		1	1		1		1		4		1	1		3	1	1	2			2	Actual occurrence
40		20	20		20		20		80		20	20		60	20	20	40			40	Percentage of occurrence

CC - VV -	Total possibility	Actual occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
-ii-	21	4	19.0
-ee-	21	2	9.5
-aa-	21	9	42.8
-oo-	21	—	—
-uu-	21	6	28.5

E.g.

/-ii-/

/aappiisu/	'office'
/vakkiilu/	'advocate'
/kanniiru/	'tears'
/villiisu/	'velvet'

/-ee-/

/suukkeetu/	'illness'
/anneeram/	'then'

/-aa-/

/kuppaayam/	'stitched clothes'
/pattaayam/	'large chest' (for storing rice)
/pattaalam/	'troops'
/accaaRu/	'pickles'
/pikkaasu/	'pick axe'
/ammaaman/	'uncle'
/kannaati/	'mirror'

/ annaati /	'market'
/ payyaala /	'cow shed'

/ -uu- /

/ budduusu /	'idiot'
/ kakkuusa /	'latrine'
/ ennuuRu /	'eight hundred'
/ annuuRu /	'five hundred'
/ mulluutti /	'pin'
/ kayyuukku /	'physical strength'

1.1.6.2 3 Final Vowels :

1.1.6.2.3.1. Table showing the distribution of final short vowels after short consonants :

p-	b-	t-	d-	R-	ṭ-	ḍ-	c-	j-	k-	g-	m-	n̠-	n-	ṇ-	n̄-	ṅ-	r-	l-	ḷ-	s-	ś-	v-	y-	
x		x		x	x		x				x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-i
		x		x	x								x						x		x			-e
x		x		x	x		x		x		x		x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	-a
x		x		x	x				x		x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-o
x		x		x	x	x	x		x			x		x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-u
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Total possibility.
4		5		5	5	1	3		3		3	2	4	4			4	4	5	3	5	4	4	Actual occurrence.
80		100		100	100	20	60		60		60	40	80	80			80	80	100	60	100	80	80	Percentage of occurrence

C – V	Total possibility	Actual occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
-i	24	15	62 5
-e	24	6	25.0
-a	24	15	62.5
-o	24	16	66.6
-u	24	16	66.6

E.g. / -i /

/ paapi /	'sinner'
/ cati /	'treachery'
/ muRi /	'cut'
/ kaṭi /	'bite'
/ raaci /	'compromise'
/ umi /	'chaff'
/ pani /	'fever'
/ paṇi /	'work'
/ kari /	'charcoal'
/ puli /	'leopard'
/ kaḷi /	'play'
/ basi /	'porcelain plate'
/ mas'i /	'ink'
/ aavi /	'steam'
/ bayi /	'road'

/ -e /

/ kayite /	'donkey' (Voc.)'
/ śaaRe /	'Sir (Voc.)'
/ aaṭe /	'goat (Voc.)'
/ aane /	'elephant (Voc.)'
/ mooḷe /	'daughter (Voc.)'
/ maas'e /	'teacher (Voc.)'

/ -a /

/ kripa /	'blessing'
/ kata /	'story'
/ kaRa /	'stain'
/ kota /	'umbrella'
/ parica /	'shield'
/ poka /	'smoke'
/ aama /	'tortoise'
/ aana /	'elephant'
/ nona /	'lie'
/ kora /	'cough'
/ mala /	'hill'
/ kala /	'weed'
/ pasa /	'gum'
/ paava /	'doll'
/ baaya /	'plantain'

/ -o /

/ laapo /	'gain?'
/ kaato /	'ear?'
/ kaaRo /	'car?'
/ kaato /	'forest'
/ deeko /	'body?'
/ amo /	'I do not know'
/ murrno /	'reaped?'
/ oono /	'he?'
/ aano /	'male?'
/ peero /	'name?'
/ naalo /	'four?'
/ teelo /	'scorpion?'
/ maaso /	'dried fish?'
/ maaso /	'teacher?'

/ kaavo /	'village temple?'
/ naayo /	'dog?'

/ -u /

/ ciirpu /	'comb'
/ kotu /	'mosquito'
/ ceRu /	'wing'
/ vaṭu /	'scar'
/ kaarḍu /	'card'
/ añcu /	'five'
/ kḷaarku /	'clerk'
/ muurnu /	'reaped'
/ aaṇu /	'male'
/ kuru /	'seed'
/ olu /	'water current'
/ tuḷu /	'Tulu language'
/ basu /	'bus'
/ maasu /	'teacher'
/ kovu /	'plough blade'
/ baayu /	'air'

1. 1. 6. 2. 3. 2. Table showing the distribution of final short vowels after long consonants :

pp-	bb-	tt-	dd-	RR-	ṭṭ-	ḍḍ-	cc-	jj-	kk-	gg-	mm-	n̲n̲-	nn-	ṇṇ-	n̄n̄-	ṅṅ-	ll-	ḷḷ-	vv-	yy-	
x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	-i
				x	x				x		x		x	x						x	-e
x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-a
x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-o
x		x		x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-u
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Total possibility.
4	1	4	2	5	5	1	4	4	5	2	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	5	Actual occurrence.
80	20	80	40	100	100	20	80	80	100	40	80	80	100	100	80	80	80	80	60	100	Percentage of occurrence.

CC - V	Total possibility	Actual occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
-i	21	18	85.7
-e	21	7	33.3
-a	21	18	85 7
-o	21	19	90.5
-u	21	17	80.9

E.g. /-i/

/kappi/	'iron pulley'
/katti/	'knife'
/buddi/	'intelligence'
/kuRRi/	'stump'
/kaṭṭi/	'weight'
/biḍḍi/	'fool'
/acci/	'Nair wife'
/ajji/	'grand mother'
/pakki/	'male sex organ'
/kammi/	'deficit'
/paṉṉi/	'pig'
/kanni/	'name of a month'
/kaṇṇi/	'link'
/kaṅṅi/	'gruel'
/baṅṅi/	'beauty'
/palli/	'lizard'
/paḷḷi/	'church'
/bayyi/	'behind'

/-e/

/kaaRRe/	'wind (Voc.)'
/ceeṭṭe/	'evil spirit (Voc.)'
/kaakke/	'crow (Voc.)'

/ amme /	'mother (Voc.)'
/ ponne /	'gold (Voc.)'
/ penne /	'girl (Voc.)'
/ payye /	'cow (Voc.)'

/ -a /

/ kappa /	'sweet potato'
/ jubba /	'juba'
/ tatta /	'parrot'
/ kaRRa /	'sheaf of corn'
/ katta /	'brick'
/ pacca /	'green'
/ majja /	'marrow'
/ cakka /	'jack fruit'
/ amma /	'mother'
/ konna /	'a flower tree'
/ panna /	'a weed'
/ enna /	'oil'
/ manna /	'yellow'
/ maanna /	'mango'
/ nalla /	'good'
/ palla /	'stomach'
/ covva /	'Tuesday'
/ payya /	'slowly'

/ -o /

/ ippo /	'now'
/ catto /	'died?'
/ yuddo /	'war?'
/ kaaRRo /	'wind?'
/ puutto /	'lock?'
/ vaacco /	'watch?'
/ ajjo /	'hajj?'

/ paakko /	'bag?'
/ maggo /	'mug?'
/ ammo /	'mother (Voc.)'
/ kan̲n̲o /	'buffalo?'
/ ponno /	'gold?'
/ kaṇṇo /	'eye?'
/ man̄n̄o /	'snow?'
/ teṅṅo /	'coconut tree?'
/ kallo /	'stone?'
/ kaḷḷo /	'toddy?'
/ puvvo /	'flower?'
/ ayyo /	'Oh!'

/ -u /

/ uppu /	'salt'
/ kattu /	'letter'
/ iRRu /	'a drop'
/ paṭṭu /	'silk'
/ maccu /	'ceiling'
/ ajju /	'hajj'
/ cukku /	'dried ginger'
/ maggu /	'mug'
/ kannu /	'buffallow'
/ pon̄n̄u /	'gold'
/ kannu /	'eye'
/ man̄n̄u /	'snow'
/ teṅṅu /	'coconut tree'
/ pallu /	'teeth'
/ kaḷḷu /	'toddy'
/ mavvu /	'axe'
/ kayyu /	'hand'

1.1.6.2.4. Initial Consonants :

1.1.6.2.4.1. Table showing the distribution of initial consonants before short vowels :

	-i	-e	-a	-o	-u	Total possibility	Actual occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
p-	x	x	x	x	x	5	5	100
b-	x	x	x	x	x	5	5	100
t-	x	x	x	x	x	5	5	100
d-	x	x	x		x	5	4	80
R-		x	x	x		5	3	60
ṭ-	x	x				5	2	40
ḍ-						5	–	—
c-	x	x	x	x	x	5	5	100
j-	x	x			x	5	3	60
k-	x	x	x	x	x	5	5	100
g-		x			x	5	2	40
m-	x	x	x	x	x	5	5	100
n̲-	x	x	x	x	x	5	5	100
n-						5	–	—
ṇ-						5	–	—
n̄-		x	x			5	2	40
ṅ-						5	–	—
r-		x	x			5	2	40
l-		x			x	5	2	40
l̥-						5	–	—
s-	x	x	x	x	x	5	5	100
ś-		x	x			5	2	40
v-	x	x	x			5	3	60
y-					x	5	1	2

C - V	-i	-e	-a	-o	-u
Total possibility	24	24	24	24	24
Actual occurrence	12	18	14	9	13
Percentage of occurrence	50.0	75.0	58.3	37.5	54.2

E.g. / p- /

/ pirku /	'mosquito'
/ peya /	'penalty'
/ pala /	'plank'
/ poya /	'river'
/ pusu /	'caterpillar'

/ b- /

/ biti /	'judgement'
/ beta /	'sowing'
/ bala /	'net'
/ bomma /	'doll'
/ buddi /	'intelligence'

/ t- /

/ timaram /	'cataract'
/ tennu /	'coconut tree'
/ tala /	'head'
/ torala /	'colds'
/ tunta /	'cheek'

/ d /

/ dikku /	'direction'
/ deya /	'mercy'
/ darmam /	'alms'
/ dukkam /	'sorrow'

/ R- /

/ Renku /	'gaudiness'
/ Ravukka /	'bodice'

/ R- /

/ Rotti /	'bread'

/ t- /

/ tikkaRRu /	'ticket'
/ tenRu /	'tent'

/ c- /

/ citram /	'map'
/ cempu /	'copper'
/ cati /	'cheating'
/ coyali /	'epilepsy'
/ cuntu /	'beak'

/ j- /

/ jilla /	'district'
/ jemmi /	'landlord'
/ juttu /	'tuft of hair on shaven head'

/ k- /

/ kinaavu /	'dream'
/ keti /	'clock'
/ katta /	'brick'
/ kora /	'cough'
/ kutira /	'horse'

/ g- /

/ geta /	'club'
/ gusti /	'wrestling'

/ m- /

/ miccam /	'balance'
/ mella /	'slowly'
/ mala /	'hill'
/ mola /	'breasts'
/ muttam /	'kiss'

/ n- /

/ nikkuva /	'to stand'

/ nellu /	'paddy'
/ nalla /	'good'
/ noṇa /	'lie'
/ nuḷḷu /	'a pinch'

/ n̄- /

/ n̄eṭṭi /	'leaf stalk'
/ n̄aravu /	'vein'

/ r- /

/ resam /	'broth'
/ raṇṭu /	'two'

/ l- /

/ lebba /	'muslim priest'
/ luṅki /	'lungi'

/ s- /

/ sinima /	'film'
/ senRu /	'scent'
/ sattu /	'essence'
/ sorṇam /	'gold'
/ sukam /	'comfort'

/ s̓- /

/ s̓eri /	'correctness'
/ s̓abdam /	'noise'

/ v- /

/ bittu /	'seed'
/ bela /	'price'
/ bala /	'net'

/ y- /

/ yuddam /	'war'

1. 1. 6. 2. 4; 2. Table showing the distribution of initial consonants before long vowels :

	-ii	-ee	-aa	-oo	-uu	Total possibility	Actual occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
p-	x	x	x	x	x	5	5	100
b-	x	x	x	x	x	5	5	100
t-	x	x	x	x	x	5	5	100
d-	x	x	x	x	x	5	5	100
R-		x	x	x		5	3	60
ṭ-			x			5	1	20
ḍ-			x			5	1	20
c-	x	x	x	x	x	5	5	100
j-	x	x	x	x	x	5	5	100
k-	x	x	x	x	x	5	5	100
g-			x			5	1	20
m-	x	x	x	x	x	5	5	100
n̲-	x	x	x	x	x	5	5	100
n-						5	–	—
ṇ-						5	–	—
n̄-			x			5	1	20
ṅ-						5	-	—
r-			x	x	x	5	3	60
l-		x	x	x	x	5	4	80
ḷ-						5	-	—
s-	x	x	x	x	x	5	5	100
s̓-	x	x	x	x	x	5	5	100
v-	x	x	x	x		5	4	80
y-			x			5	1	20

C-VV	-ii	-ee	-aa	-oo	-uu
Total possibility	24	24	24	24	24
Actual occurrence	12	14	20	14	13
Percentage of occurrence	50.0	58.3	83.3	58.3	54.6

E.g. /p-/

/piili/	'feather'
/peeru/	'name'
/paalu/	'milk'
/pooliisu/	'police'
/puuvu/	'flower'

/b-/

/biiti/	'width'
/beecaaRu/	'worry'
/baalu/	'tail'
/boottu/	'boat'
/buumi/	'earth'

/t-/

/tiiyu/	'fire'
/teelu/	'scorpion'
/taati/	'beard'
/toolu/	'armpit'
/tuusi/	'needle'

/d-/

/diisam/	'day'
/deesyam/	'anger'

/ daanam /	'gift'
/ doosa /	'dosai'
/ duuram /	'distance'
/ R- /	
/ Reesan /	'ration'
/ Raakku /	'arrack'
/ Roon̲tu /	'patrol'
/ ṭ- /	
/ ṭaaṅku /	'tank'
/ ḍ- /	
/ ḍaansu /	'dance'
/ c- /	
/ ciira /	'spinach'
/ ceera /	'rattle snake'
/ caaru /	'support'
/ coora /	'blood'
/ cuuṭu /	'heat'
/ j- /	
/ jiiram /	'cumin seed'
/ jeelu /	'jail'
/ jaalam /	'window'
/ jooli /	'occupation
/ juutan /	'jew'
/ k- /	
/ kiisa /	'pocket'
/ keeḷi /	'fame'
/ kaaṭu /	'forest'

	/ kooṭati /	'court'
	/ kuuRa /	'cockroach'
/ g- /		
	/ gaasu /	'gas'
/ m- /		
	/ miiṭu /	'face'
	/ meelu /	'body'
	/ maala /	'chain'
	/ mooḷu /	'daughter'
	/ muuṭṭa /	'bed bug'
/ n̲- /		
	/ n̲iila /	'blue'
	/ n̲eeru /	'truth'
	/ n̲aalu /	'four'
	/ n̲oovu /	'pain'
	/ nuulu /	'thread'
/ n̄- /		
	/ n̄aaḷu /	'we'
/ r- /		
	/ raaci /	'compromise'
	/ roomam /	'hair'
	/ ruupam /	'shape'
/ l- /		
	/ leelam /	'auction'
	/ laapam /	'profit'
	/ lookam /	'universe'
	/ luuppu /	'loop'

/ s- /

/ siiRRu /	'seat'
/ seeRu /	'a unit of measurement'
/ saaram /	'substance'
/ soopu /	'soap'
/ suutram /	'trick'

/ 's- /

/ 'siilam /	'habit'
/ 'seelu /	'beauty'
/ 'saapam /	'curse'
/ 'sookku /	'beauty'
/ 'suulam /	'spear'

/ v- /

/ biiti /	'width'
/ beetana /	'pain'
/ baatam /	'rheumatism'
/ voottu /	'vote'

/ y- /

/ yaatra /	'journey'

1.1.6.2.5 Medial Consonants :

1.1.6.2.5.1 Table showing the distribution of medial short consonants before short vowels:

	-i	-e	-a	-o	-u	Total Possi-bility	Actual occur-rence	Percentage of occurrence
-p-			x		x	5	2	40
-b-			x			5	1	20
-t-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-d-						5	—	—
-R-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-ṭ-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-ḍ-					x	5	1	20
-c-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-j-	x					5	1	20
-k-	x		x			5	2	40
-g-			x			5	1	20
-m-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-ṉ-						5	—	—
-n-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-ṇ-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-n̄-						5	—	—
-ṅ-						5	—	—
-r-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-l-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-ḷ-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-s-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-ś-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-v-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-y-	x		x		x	5	3	60

- C - V	-i	-e	-a	-o	-u
Total possibility	24	24	24	24	24
Actual occurrence	16	—	17	—	16
Percentage of occurrence	66.6	—	70.8	—	66.6

E.g. / -p- /

/ kapam / 'phlegm'
/ ciirpu / 'comb'

/ -b- /

/ arbutam / 'cancer'

/ -t- /

/ pativu / 'custom'
/ potam / 'softness'
/ kotu / 'mosquito'

/ -R- /

/ aRivu / 'knowledge'
/ aRavu / 'butchery'
/ peRuva / 'child birth'

/ -ṭ- /

/ aṭima / 'slave'

	/ paṭavu /	'step'
	/ aṭuppam /	'closeness'
/ -ḍ- /		
	/ kaarḍu /	'card'
/ -c- /		
	/ aaciyaaru /	'muslim who has gone for hajj'
	/ aacaru /	'attendance'
	/ aarcu /	'arch'
/ -j- /		
	/ arji /	'appeal'
/ -k- /		
	/ pakiṇu /	'dollar'
	/ pakalu /	'daytime'
/ -g- /		
	/ sorgam /	'heaven'
/ -m- /		
	/ kumilu /	'mushroom'
	/ amara /	'beans'
	/ kamuku /	'arecanut tree'
/ -n- /		
	/ aniyan /	'younger brother'
	/ manasu /	'mind'
	/ minusam /	'smoothness'
/ -ṇ- /		
	/ kaṇisan /	'fortune teller'
	/ paṇam /	'money'
	/ taṇuvu /	'coolness'

/-r-/

/ pirivu /	'collection'
/ maram /	'tree'
/ aruvu /	'margin'

/-l-/

/ paliśa /	'interest'
/ malaru /	'popped corn'
/ balutu /	'big one'

/-ḷ-/

/ aḷiyan /	'brother-in-law'
/ aḷavu /	'measurement'
/ paḷuṅku /	'pearl'

/-s-/

/ masilu /	'muscles'
/ asalu /	'original'
/ asuran /	'evil incarnate'

/-ṡ-/

/ paśima /	'stickiness'
/ beśarpu /	'sweat'
/ aśuddi /	'impurity'

/-v-/

/ paviyam /	'pearl'
/ aavalu /	'house bat'
/ pavuti /	'half'

/-y-

/ kayivu /	'ability'
/ ayavu /	'looseness'
/ aayusu /	'life time'

1.1.6.2.5.2 Table showing the distribution of medial short consonants before long vowels:

	-ii	-ee	-aa	-oo	-uu	Total possibility	Actual occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
-p-		x	x			5	2	40
-b-						5	-	-
-t-			x			5	1	20
-d-						5	-	-
-R-	x	x	x			5	3	60
-ṭ-			x			5	1	20
-ḍ-						5	-	-
-c-			x			5	1	20
-j-						5	-	-
-k-			x			5	1	20
-g-						5	-	-
-m-			x		x	5	2	40
-n̠-			x		x	5	2	40
-n-	x	x	x			5	3	60
-ṇ-	x		x			5	2	40
-n̄-						5	-	-
-ñ-						5	-	-
-r-	x		x	x		5	3	60
-l-			x	x		5	2	40
-ḷ-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-s-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-ś-			x			5	1	20
-v-			x			5	1	20
-y-			x			5	1	20

– C – VV	–ii	–ee	–aa	–oo	–uu
Total possibility	24	24	24	24	24
Actual occurrence	6	3	17	2	4
Percentage of occurrence	25·0	12·5	70.8	8.3	16.6

E.g. /–p–/

/ apeesa /	'request'
/ tapaalu /	'mail'

/–t–/

/ aataaram /	'document'

/–R–/

/ aRiippu /	'informing'
/ taleena /	'pillow'
/ poRaayi /	'stooling'

/–ṭ–/

/ kṭaavu /	'young one of cattle'

/–c–/

/ raacaavu /	'king'

/–h–/

/ aakaasam /	'sky'

/–m–/

/ tamaasa /	'fun'
/ karmuusa /	'pappaya'

/ -n̲ /

	/ peen̲aaya /	'mad dog'
	/ puun̲uulu /	'sacred thread'
/ -n- /		
	/ aniiti /	'injustice'
	/ patineeyu /	'seventeen'
	/ kinaavu /	'dream'
/ -ṇ- /		
	/ paṇiiru /	'making to work'
	/ maṇaaṭṭi /	'bride'
/ -r- /		
	/ pariisa /	'examination'
	/ aaraatana /	'worship'
	/ aaroogyam /	'health'
/ -l- /		
	/ pilaavu /	'jack tree'
	/ alookyam /	'displeasure'
/ -ḷ- /		
	/ paaḷiisu /	'ruin'
	/ aḷaampu /	'mushroom'
	/ bappuḷuusu /	'a variety of lemon'
/ -s- /		
	/ resiitu /	'receipt'
	/ kasaala /	'chair'
	/ vasuuri /	'samall pox'
/ -ś- /		
	/ aaśaari /	'carpenter'
/ -v- /		
	/ savaari /	'pleasant ride'
/ -y- /		
	/ n̲aayaaṭṭu /	'hunting'

1.1.6.2.5.3. Table showing the distribution of medial short consonants after short vowels :

i–	e–	a–	o–	u–		Total possibility	Actual occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
		x		x	–p–	5	2	40
					–b–	5	—	—
x	x	x	x	x	–t–	5	5	100
x		x		x	–d–	5	3	60
x	x	x	x	x	–R–	5	5	100
x	x	x	x	x	–ṭ–	5	5	100
					–ḍ–	5	—	—
x		x			–c–	5	2	40
					–j–	5	—	—
x	x	x	x	x	–k–	5	5	100
					–g–	5	—	—
x	x	x	x	x	–m–	5	5	100
x	x	x	x	x	–n̠–	5	5	100
x	x	x	x	x	–n–	5	5	100
x	x	x	x	x	–ṇ–	5	5	100
x	x	x	x	x	–n̄–	5	5	100
x		x	x	x	–ṅ–	5	4	80
x	x	x	x	x	–r–	5	5	100
x	x	x	x	x	–l–	5	5	100
x	x	x	x	x	–ḷ–	5	5	100
x	x	x			–s–	5	3	60
x	x	x		x	–ś–	5	4	80
x	x	x	x		–v–	5	4	80
x	x	x	x	x	–y–	5	5	100

i-	e-	a-	o-	u-	V - C-
24	24	24	24	24	Total possibility
19	16	20	15	17	Actual occurrence
79.2	66.6	80.0	62.5	70.8	Percentage of occurrence

E.g. / -p- /

/ kapam /	'phlegm'
/ krupa /	'blessing'

/ -t- /

/ biti /	'judgement'
/ cetam /	'beauty'
/ kata /	'story'
/ potam /	'softness'
/ putiya /	'new'

/ -d- /

/ vidya /	'knowledge'
/ sadya /	'feast'
/ mudra /	'seal'

/ -R- /

/ ciRi /	'lips'
/ neRam /	'colour'
/ kaRa /	'stain'

	/ poRam /	'back'
	/ kuRi /	'mark'
/ -ṭ- /		
	/ piṭi /	'handle'
	/ keṭi /	'clock'
	/ kaṭam /	'debt'
	/ koṭi /	'flag'
	/ muṭi /	'hair'
/ -c- /		
	/ bicaaram /	'thinking'
	/ bacanam /	'devotional song'
/ -k- /		
	/ cikilsa /	'medical treatment'
	/ cekari /	'coconut fibre'
	/ paka /	'feud'
	/ poka /	'smoke'
	/ sukam /	'well being'
/ -m- /		
	/ timaram /	'cataract'
	/ cemappu /	'redness'
	/ samayam /	'time'
	/ comaru /	'wall'
	/ gumasan /	'clerk'
/ -ṉ- /		
	/ siṉtaavaatu /	'success'
	/ beṉtam /	'relation'
	/ paṉtam /	'torch'
	/ soṉtam /	'self'
	/ kuṉtam /	'spear'

/-n-/

/minisam/	'smoothness'
/śeni/	'Saturn'
/pani/	'fever'
/mona/	'tip'
/muni/	'hermit'

/-n̥-/

/cimmiṇi/	'kerosene'
/ken̥i/	'trap'
/paṇi/	'work'
/toṇa/	'help'
/tun̥i/	'clothing'

/-n̄-/

/in̄ci/	'ginger'
/ben̄cu/	'bench'
/san̄ci/	'bag'
/kon̄cu/	'shrimp'
/tun̄cam/	'tip'

/-ṅ-/

/tiṅkalu/	'Monday'
/śaṅka/	'doubt'
/śoṅku/	'beauty'
/luṅki/	'lungi'

/ -r- /

/ ciri /	'laughter'
/ tera /	'wave'
/ paraati /	'complaint'
/ kora /	'cough'
/ kuris̓u /	'cross'

/ -l- /

/ pilaavu /	'jack tree'
/ bela /	'price'
/ kala /	'mark'
/ mola /	'breasts'
/ puli /	'leopard'

/ -ḷ- /

/ kiḷi /	'bird'
/ beḷa /	'crop'
/ kaḷi /	'play'
/ poḷi /	'lie'
/ kuḷi /	'bath'

/ -s- /

/ minisam /	'smoothness'
/ resam /	'broth'
/ taamasam /	'delay'
/ basi /	'porcelain plate'

/ -s̓- /

/ pis̓aatti /	'knife'
/ bes̓aRi /	'fan'

	/ mas̓i /	'ink'
	/ pus̓u /	'caterpillar'
/ -v- /		
	/ s̓ivaayi /	'sepoy'
	/ devasam /	'day'
	/ mavu /	'axe'
	/ kovu /	'plough blade'
/ -y- /		
	/ tiyati /	'date'
	/ deyavu /	'mercy'
	/ bayi /	'road'
	/ poya /	'river'
	/ kuyi /	'pit'

1.1.6.2.5.4. Table showing the distribution of medial short consonants after long vowels :

ii-	ee-	aa-	oo-	uu-		Total possi-bility	Actual occur-rence	Percentage of occurrence
x		x	x	x	-p-	5	4	80
					-b-	5	—	—
x	x	x	x	x	-t-	5	5	100
					-d-	5	—	—
x	x	x	x	x	-R-	5	5	100
x	x	x	x	x	-ṭ-	5	5	100
					-ḍ-	5	—	—
	x	x	x		-c-	5	3	60
		x			-j-	5	1	20
	x	x	x		-k-	5	3	60
		x			-g-	5	1	20
x	x	x	x	x	-m-	5	5	100
x	x	x	x		-n̲-	5	4	80
x	x	x	x	x	-n-	5	5	100
x	x	x	x	x	-ṇ-	5	5	100
					-n̄-	5	—	—
					-ṅ-	5	—	—
x	x	x	x	x	-r-	5	5	100
x	x	x	x	x	-l-	5	5	100
x	x	x	x	x	-ḷ-	5	5	100
x	x	x	x	x	-s-	5	5	100
x	x	x	x	x	-ś-	5	5	100
x	x	x	x	x	-v-	5	5	100
x	x	x	x	x	-y-	5	5	100

ii-	ee-	aa-	oo-	uu-	VV - C -
24	24	24	24	24	Total possibility
15	16	19	17	14	Actual occurrence
62.5	66.6	79.1	70.8	58.3	Percentage of occurrence

E.g. /-p-/

/diipam/	'lamp with flame'
/laapam/	'profit'
/loopam/	'miserliness'
/ruupam/	'shape'

/-t-/

/siitam/	'colds'
/beetam/	'veda'
/baatam/	'rheumatism'
/bootam/	'sense'
/buutam/	'evil spirit'

/-R-/

/iiRa/	'anger'
/peeRu/	'child birth'
/caaRu/	'juice'
/cooRu/	'cooked rice'
/kuuRu/	'loyalty'

/-ṭ-/

/miiṭu/	'face'
/keeṭu/	'damage'

/ caaṭu / 'wheel'

/ tooṭu / 'canal'

/ kuuṯu / 'nest'

/ -c- /

/ beecaaRu / 'worry'
/ raacaavu / 'king'
/ aaloocana / 'thought'

/ -j- /

/ raajyam / 'country'

/ -k- /

/ meekam / 'cloud'
/ n̲aakma / 'zinc'

/ lookam / 'universe'

/ -g- /

/ aagrakam / 'desire'

/ -m- /

/ siima / 'foreign country'
/ n̲eemam / 'law'

/ n̲aamam / 'devotional chanting'

/ koomaram / 'a temple servant'
/ kuuman / 'owl'

/ -n̲- /

/ n̲iin̲talu / 'swimming'

/ Reen̲ta / 'lace'

/ laan̲taRu / 'lantern'

/ Roon̲tu / 'patrol'

/ -n- /

/ ciina /	'China'
/ ceena /	'elephant foot'
/ aana /	'elephant'
/ toona /	'abundance'
/ kuunu /	'mushroom'

/ -ṇ- /

/ biiṇa /	'a musical instrument'
/ iṭṭeeṇi /	'ladder'
/ aaṇi /	'nail'
/ kooṇam /	'loin cloth'
/ tuuṇu /	'pillar'

/ -r- /

/ ciira /	'spinach'
/ ceera /	'rattle snake'
/ caaru /	'support'
/ coora /	'blood'
/ muuri /	'bull'

/ -l- /

/ ’siila /	'clothing'
/ ’seelu /	'beauty'
/ paalu /	'milk'
/ toolu /	'leaf manure'
/ n̲uulu /	'thread'

/ -ḷ- /

/ ciiḷu /	'splinter'
/ teeḷu /	'scorpion'

/ baaḷu /	'sword'
/ tooḷu /	'armpit'
/ puuḷa /	'tapioca'

/ -s- /

/ diisam /	'day'
/ keesu /	'case'
/ maasam /	'month'
/ koosaRi /	'quilt'
/ bappuḷuusu /	'a variety of lemon'

/ -ś- /

/ kiiśa /	'pocket'
/ meeśa /	'table'
/ maaśu /	'teacher'
/ moośam /	'bad'
/ tuuśi /	'needle'

/ -v- /

/ jiivitam /	'life'
/ deevan /	'God'
/ baavam /	'pretention'
/ ṉoovu /	'pain'
/ puuvu /	'flower'

/ -y- /

/ tiiyu /	'fire'
/ teeyila /	'tea'
/ paaya /	'mat'
/ kooya /	'bribery'
/ puuyi /	'sand'

1. 1. 6. 2. 5. 5. Table showing the distribution of long consonants before short vowels!

	-i	-e	-a	-o	-u	Total possibility	Actual occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
-pp-	x		x	x	x	5	4	80
-bb-			x			5	1	20
-tt-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-dd-	x		x			5	2	40
-RR-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-ṭṭ-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-ḍḍ-	x					5	1	20
-cc-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-jj-	x					5	1	20
kk	x		x		x	5	3	60
-gg-			x			5	1	20
-mm-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-n̲n̲-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-nn-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-ṇṇ-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-n̄n̄-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-ṅṅ-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-ll-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-ḷḷ-	x		x		x	5	3	60
-vv-			x		x	5	2	40
-yy-	x				x	5	2	40

- CC - V	ii-	ee-	aa-	-oo-	uu-
Total possibility	21	21	21	21	21
Actual occurrence	18	-	18	1	16
Percentage of occurrence	85.7	-	85.7	4.2	76.2

E.g. / -pp- /

	/ kuppi /	'bottle'
	/ kappalu /	'shop'
	/ ippo /	'now'
	/ tuppuva /	'to spit'
/ -bb- /		
	/ lebba /	'muslim priest'
/ -tt- /	/ kattiri /	'scissors'
	/ kattalu /	'burning'
	/ kattuva /	'to burn'
/ -dd- /		
	/ buddi /	'intelligence'
	/ yuddam /	'war'
/ -RR- /		
	/ kuRRi /	'stump'
	/ paRRalu /	'folly'
	/ vaRRuva /	'to evaporate'
/ -ṭṭ- /		
	/ kaṭṭilu /	'cot'
	/ maṭṭau /	'leaf stalk of coconut'
	/ kiṭṭuva /	'to get'
/ -ḍḍ- /		
	/ biḍḍi /	'fool'

/ -cc- /

/ eccilu /	'victual remains'
/ accaṭi /	'printing'
/ kuccuva /	'to sting'

/ -jj- /

/ ajji /	'grand-mothe'

/ -kk- /

/ ikkiḷi /	'tickling'
/ pikkam /	'pick axe'
/ bekkuva /	'to place'

/ -gg- /

/ maggam /	'loom'

/ -mm- /

/ kammi /	'deficit'
/ kammalu /	'ear ring'
/ tummuva /	'sneezing'

/ -ṉṉ- /

/ paṉṉi /	'pig'
/ caṉṉanam /	'sandal wood'
/ tiṉṉuva /	'to eat'

/ -nn- /

/ minnaaminni /	'glow worm'
/ minnalu /	'lightning'
/ minnuva /	'to glitter'

/ -ṇṇ- /		
	/ kaṇṇi /	'link'
	/ kaṇṇaṭa /	'spectacles'
	/ kaṇṇu /	'eye'
/ -n̄n̄- /		
	/ kan̄n̄i /	'gruel'
	/ pan̄n̄am /	'famine'
	/ n̲en̄n̄u /	'chest'
/ -ṅṅ- /		
	/ baṅṅi /	'beauty'
	/ maṅṅalam /	'marriage'
	/ muṅṅuva /	'to dip'
/ -ll- /		
	/ palli /	'lizard'
	/ solla /	'nuisance'
	/ kolluva /	'to kill'
/ -ḷḷ- /		
	/ kaḷḷi /	'square'
	/ taḷḷa /	'mother'
	/ koḷḷuva /	'to buy'
/ -vv- /		
	/ covva /	'Tuesday'
	/ puvvu /	'flower'
/ -yy- /		
	/ bayyilu /	'behind'
	/ n̲eyyuva /	'to weave'

1.1.6.2.5.6. Table showing the distribution of long consonants before long vowels :

	-ii	-ee	-aa	-oo	-uu	Actual occurrence	Total possibility	Percentage of occurre ce
-pp-	x		x			5	2	40
-bb-						5	—	—
-tt-			x			5	1	20
-dd-					x	5	1	20
-RR-						5	—	—
-ṭṭ-			x			5	1	20
-ḍḍ-						5	—	—
-cc-			x	x		5	2	40
-jj-						5	—	—
-kk-	x	x	x	x	x	5	5	100
-gg-						5	—	—
-mm-	x		x			5	2	40
-n̲n̲-		x	x			5	2	40
-nn-						5	—	—
-ṇṇ-	x		x	x	x	5	4	80
-ññ-					x	5	1	20
-ṅṅ-			x			5	1	20
-ll-	x				x	5	2	40
-ḷḷ-			x		x	5	2	40
-vv-			x			5	1	20
-yy-			x		x	5	2	40

– CC – VV	-ii	-ee	-aa	-oo	-uu
Total possibility	21	21	21	21	21
Actual occurrence	5	2	12	3	7
Percentage of occurrence	23·8	9·5	57·1	14·2	33·3

E.g. / -pp- /

/ aappiisu / 'office'
/ kuppaayam / 'stitched clothes'

/ -tt- /

/ pattaayam / 'chest for keeping rice'

/ -dd- /

/ budduusu / 'idiot'

/ -ṭṭ- /

/ paṭṭaaḷam / 'troops'

/ -cc- /

/ aaccaRu / 'pickles'

/ -kk- /

/ bakkiilu / 'advocate'
/ suukkeeṭu / 'illness'

	/ sakkaattu /	'given gratis'
	/ taakkoolu /	'key'
	/ kakkuusa /	'latrine'
/ -mm- /		
	/ cemmiin /	'shrimp'
	/ ammaaman /	'uncle'
/ -n̲n̲- /		
	/ an̲n̲eeram /	'then'
	/ cen̲n̲aaya /	'wolf'
/ -ṇṇ- /		
	/ kaṇṇiiru /	'tears'
	/ kaṇṇaaṭi /	'mirror'
	/ maṇṇootu /	'tiles'
	/ eṇṇuuRu /	'eight hundred'
/ -n̄n̄- /		
	/ an̄n̄uuRu /	'five hundred'
/ -ṅṅ- /		
	/ aṅṅaaṭi /	'market'
/ -ll- /		
	/ villiisu /	'velvet'
	/ palluutti /	'tooth pick'
/ -ḷḷ- /		
	/ toḷḷaayiram /	'nine hundred'
	/ muḷḷuutti /	'pin'
/ -vv- /		
	/ covvaayca /	'Tuesday'
/ -yy- /		
	/ Payyaala /	'cow-shed'
	/ kayyuukku /	'physical strength'

1.1.6.2.5.7 Table showing the distribution of long consonants after short vowels:

i-	e-	a-	o-	u-		Total possi-bility	Actual occur-rence	Percentage of occurrence
x	x	x	x	x	-pp-	5	5	100
	x			x	-bb-	5	2	40
x	x	x	x	x	-tt-	5	5	100
				x	-dd-	5	1	20
x	x	x		x	-RR-	5	4	80
x	x	x	x	x	-ṭṭ-	5	5	100
x		x			-ḍḍ-	5	2	40
x	x	x	x	x	-cc-	5	5	100
	x	x			-jj-	5	2	40
x	x	x	x	x	-kk-	5	5	100
		x			-gg-	5	1	20
x	x	x	x	x	-mm-	5	5	100
x	x	x			-n̲n̲-	5	3	60
x	x	x	x	x	-nn-	5	5	100
x	x	x	x	x	-ṇṇ-	5	5	100
	x	x		x	-n̄n̄-	5	3	60
x	x	x	x	x	-ṅṅ-	5	5	100
x	x	x	x	x	-ll-	5	5	100
x	x	x	x	x	-ḷḷ-	5	5	100
		x	x	x	-vv-	5	3	60
x	x	x	x	x	-yy-	5	5	100

V - CC -	i-	e-	a-	o-	u-
Total possibility	21	21	21	21	21
Actual occurrence	15	17	19	13	17
Percentage of occurrence	71.4	80, 9	90·5	61.9	80 9

E.g. /-pp-/

	/cippi/	'shell'
	/ceppu/	'small box'
	/cappu/	'leaves'
	/toppi/	'cap'
	/kuppi/	'bottle'
/-bb-/		
	/lebba/	'muslim priest'
	/jubba/	'juba'
/-tt-/		
	/bitti/	'wall'
	/cettu/	'slice'
	/kattu/	'letter'
	/kottu/	'sting'
	/kuttu/	'stab'
/-dd-/		
	/yuddam/	'war'
/ RR- /		
	/miRRam/	'courtyard'
	/teRRu/	'mistake'
	/kaRRa/	'bundled corn sheaves'
	/puRRu/	'mound'
/-ṭṭ-/		
	/piṭṭu/	'a rice cake'
	/keṭṭu/	'bundle'

/kaṭṭa/	'brick'
/koṭṭu/	'skeleton'
/kuṭṭi/	'child'

/-ḍḍ-/

/biḍḍi/	'fool'
/baḍḍi/	'paunch'

/-cc-/

/picca/	'alms'
/meccam/	'betterment'
/maccu/	'ceiling'
/kocca/	'crane'
/kuccu/	'brush'

/-jj-/

/lejja/	'shame'
/majja/	'marrow'

/-kk-/

/pikkam/	'pick-axe'
/cekkan/	'boy'
/cakka/	'jack fruit'
/pokkan/	'chicken pox'
/cukku/	'dried ginger'

/-gg-/

/maggam/	'loom'

/ –mm– /

/ cimmuva /	'to wink'
/ cemmiin /	'shrimp'
/ kammi /	'deficit'
/ bomma /	'doll'
/ ummattam /	'datura'

/ –ṉṉ– /

/ tiṉṉuva /	'to eat'
/ peṉṉu /	'pen'
/ paṉṉi /	'pig'

/ –nn– /

/ minnalu /	'lightning'
/ cenni /	'temples'
/ mannu /	'a unit of weight'
/ ponnu /	'gold'
/ tunnalu /	'stitching'

/ –ṇṇ– /

/ kiṇṇam /	'metal plate'
/ beṇṇa /	'batter'
/ maṇṇu /	'soil'
/ ṉoṇṇu /	'tooth gum'
/ puṇṇu /	'ulcer'

/ –ññ– /

/ ṉeññu /	'chest'
/ maññu /	'show'
/ kuññu /	'baby'

/ -ṅṅ- /

/ n̲iṅṅaḷu /	'you' (Pl.)
/ teṅṅu /	'coconut tree'
/ baṅṅu /	'beauty'
/ poṅṅu /	'floating body'
/ muṅṅalu /	'diving'

/ -ll- /

/ jilla /	'district'
/ n̲ellu /	'paddy'
/ pallu /	'tooth'
/ solla /	'nuisance'
/ mulla /	'jasmine'

/ -ḷḷ- /

/ ciḷḷi /	'twig'
/ beḷḷam /	'water'
/ paḷḷa /	'stomach'
/ toḷḷa /	'mouth'
/ kuḷḷan /	'dwarf'

/ -vv- /

/ tovvu /	'bolt'
/ tovvuva /	'to bow'
/ puvvu /	'flower'

/ -yy- /

/ piyyuva /	'to squeeze'
/ peyyuva /	'to rain'
/ payyu /	'cow'
/ poyyu /	'lie'
/ kuyyu /	'pit'

1.10.2.5.8. Table showing the distribution of long consonants after long vowels :

ii-	ee-	aa-	oo-	uu-		Total possibility	Actual occurrence.	Percentage of occurrence
x	x	x	x	x	-pp-	5	5	100
					-bb-	5	-	-
x	x	x	x	x	-tt-	5	5	100
					-dd-	5	-	-
x	x	x	x	x	-RR-	5	5	100
x	x	x	x	x	-ṭṭ-	5	5	100
					-ḍḍ-	5	-	-
x	x	x	x	x	-cc-	5	5	100
					-jj-	5	-	-
x	x	x	x	x	-kk-	5	5	100
					-gg-	5	-	-
					-mm-	5	-	-
		x	x	x	-n̲n̲-	5	3	60
					-nn-	5	-	-
					-ṇṇ-		-	-
x	x	x			-ññ-	5	3	60
x	x	x	x	x	-ṅṅ-	5	5	100
					-ll-	5	-	-
					-ḷḷ-	5	-	-
					-vv-	5	-	-
					-yy-	5	-	-

VV - CC -	ii-	ee-	aa-	oo-	uu-
Total possibility	21	21	21	21	21
Actual occurrence	8	8	9	8	8
Percentage of occurrence	38.1	38.1	45.5	38.1	38.1

E.g / -pp- /

/ piippi /	'blow pipe'
/ teeppu /	'plastering'
/ saappu /	'shop'
/ sooppu /	'soap'
/ suuppu /	'soup'

/ -tt- /

/ ciitta /	'bad'
/ leettu /	'lathe'
/ caattam /	'a ceremony for the deal'
/ lootti /	'dhoti'
/ kuuttu /	'a temple entertainment'

/ -RR /

/ tiiRRa /	'victuals'
/ teeRRa /	'tusk'
/ paaRRa /	'butterfly'
/ pooRRuva /	'to feed'
/ kuuRRu /	'voice'

/ -ṭṭ- /

/ ciiṭṭu /	'card'
/ beeṭṭa /	'hunting'
/ paaṭṭu /	'song'
/ pooṭṭam /	'photo'

	/ puuṭṭu /	'lock'
/ -cc- /		
	/ iicca /	'fly'
	/ teeccu /	'ironed'
	/ maaccilu /	'broom'
	/ kooccu /	'spasm'
	/ puucca /	'cat'
/ -kk- /		
	/ n̲iikkam /	'movement'
	/ kẹekku /	'cake'
	/ kaakka /	'crow'
	/ tookku /	'gun'
	/ muukku /	'nose'
/ -n̲n̲- /		
	/ aan̲n̲u /	'becomes'
	/ poon̲n̲u /	'goes'
	/ n̲uun̲n̲u /	'crept'
/ -n̄n̄- /		
	/ biin̄n̄u /	'wine'
	/ meen̄n̄u /	'grazed'
	/ paan̄n̄u /	'ran'
/ -ṅṅ- /		
	/ n̲iiṅṅuva /	'to move'
	/ teeṅṅa /	'coconut'
	/ maaṅṅa /	'mango'
	/ mooṅṅuva /	'to moan'
	/ tuuṅṅuva /	'to hang'

1.1.6.2.6. Final consonants :

1.1.6.2.6.1. Table showing the distribution of final short consonants after short vowels :

i-	e-	a-	o-	u-		Total possibility	Actual occurrence	Percentage of occurrence
					-p	5	-	—
					-b	5	-	—
					-t	5	-	—
					-d	5	-	—
					-R	5	-	—
					-ṭ	5	-	—
					-ḍ	5	-	—
					-c	5	-	—
					-j	5	-	—
					-k	5	-	—
					-g	5	-	—
		x		x	-m	5	2	40
					-ṉ	5	-	—
		x	x		-n	5	2	40
	x	x			-n̥	5	2	40
					-n̄	5	-	—
					-ṅ	5	-	—
					-r	5	-	—
	x	x		x	-l	5	3	60
					-ḷ	5	-	—
					-s	5	-	—
					-ṡ	5	-	—
					-v	5	-	—
	x	x	x	x	-y	5	4	80

V - C	i-	e-	a-	o-	u-
Total possibility	24	24	24	24	24
Actual occurrence	—	3	5	2	3
Percentage of occurrence	—	12.5	21.2	8.3	12.5

E.g. / -m- /

/ maṇam / 'pleasant smell'

/ tarum / 'will give'

/ -n- /

/ ivan / 'he (Prox)'
/ pon / 'gold'

/ -ṇ /

/ peṇ / 'female'

/ kaṇ / 'eye'

/ -l /

/ nel / 'paddy'

/ kal / 'stone'
/ pul / 'grass'

/ -y /

/ ney / 'ghee'
/ pay / 'cow'
/ poy / 'falsehood'
/ kuy / 'pit'

1-1.6.2.6.2 Table showing the distribution of final short consonants after long vowels:

ii-	ee-	aa-	oo-	uu-		Total possi-bility	Actual occur-rence	Percentage of occurrence
					-p	5	—	—
					-b	5	—	—
					-t	5	—	—
					-d	5	—	—
x	x	x	x	x	-R	5	5	100
					-ṭ	5	—	—
					-ḍ	5	—	—
					-c	5	—	—
					-j	5	—	—
					-k	5	—	—
					-g	5	—	—
x	x	x	x	x	-m	6	5	100
					-ṉ	5	—	—
x	x	x	x	x	-n	5	5	100
		x	x	x	-ṇ	5	3	60
					-n̄	5	—	—
					-ṅ	5	—	—
					-r	5	—	—
x	x	x	x	x	-l	5	5	100
	x	x	x	x	-ḷ	5	4	80
					-s	5	—	—
					-ś	5	—	—
					-v	5	—	—
x	x	x			-y	5	3	60

- VV - CC	ii-	ee-	aa-	oo-	uu-
Total possibility	24	24	24	24	24
Actual occurrence	5	6	7	5	6
Percentage of occurrence	20.9	25.0	29.2	20.9	25.0

E. g. / -R /

/ n̲iiR /	'a variety of ant'
/ peeR /	'child brith'
/ kaaR /	'cloud'
/ cooR /	'cooked rice'
/ n̲uuR /	'hundred'

/ -m /

/ kaṭiim /	'bite and'
/ pinneem /	'again'
/ inaam /	'gift'
/ n̲eRoom /	'colour and'
/ kuruum /	'seed and'

/ -n /

/ miin /	'fish'
/ teen /	'honey'
/ maan /	'deer'
/ moon /	'son'
/ kuun /	'hunch'

/ -ṇ- /

/ aaṇ /	'male'
/ kooṇ /	'angle'
/ tuuṇ /	'pillar'

/ -l- /

/ kiil /	'tar'
/ ṉeel /	'shadow'
/ kaal /	'leg'
/ kool /	'stick'
/ ṉuul /	'thread

/ -ḷ- /

/ teeḷ /	'scorpion'
/ baaḷ /	'sword'
/ mooḷ /	'daughter'
/ iskuuḷ /	'school'

/ -y- /

/ kiiy /	'down'
/ eey /	'you, there'
/ kaay /	'fruit'

1.1.6.3. Clusters :

Vowel clusters do not occur in this dialect. Consonant clusters are found initially and medially. The members within the clusters are alway short. All the word initial clusters are of two consonants, but medially it may be of two or three consonants. No clusters with more than three consonants are found.

1.1.6.3.1. Initial clusters :

1.1.6.3.1.1. Table showing the initial two-consonant clusters :

First member	Second member ṭ	r	l	ḷ	y	Total occurrenee as first member
p		x				1
b		x		x	x	3
t		x			x	2
d		x			x	2
k	x	x		x		3
g		x				1
m		x				1
s		x	x			2
ś		x				1
v		x			x	2
Total occurrence as second member	1	10	1	2	4	18

E.g.	pr-	/ preti /	'accused'
	br-	/ braamaṇan /	'Brahmin'
	bḷ-	/ bḷaattuva /	'to boast'
	by-	/ byaati /	'contageous disease'
	tr-	/ traasu /	'scales'
	ty-	/ tyaakam /	'sacrifice'
	dr-	/ drookam /	'harm'
	dy-	/ dyaanam /	'meditation'
	kṭ-	/ kṭaavu /	'young one of cattle'
	kr-	/ kr̥si /	'agriculture'
	kḷ-	/ kḷaavu /	'metal poison'
	gr-	/ graamam /	'village'
	mr-	/ mrukam /	'animal'
	sr-	/ sraavu /	'shark'
	sl-	/ sleeRRu /	'slote'
	śr-	/ śremam /	'effort'

vr-	/ vretam /	'observance'
vy-	/ vyaayam /	'Thursday'

1.1 6.3.1.2. Distribution of phonemes in initial clusters:

	Total number	Percentage
Phonemes not occurring in initial clusters	9	37.5
Phonemes occurring as first member only	10	41.7
Phonemes occurring as second member only	5	20.8

1 1.6.3.1.3. Classification of initial clusters:

Type of cluster	Vl+Vl	Vl+Vd	Vd+Vd	Total	Percentage
Stop + Stop	kṭ			1	5.555
Stop + Flap		pr	br		
		tr	dr		
		kr	gr	6	33.333
Stop + Lateral		kḷ	bḷ	2	11.111
Stop + Continuant		ty	by		
			dy	3	16.666
Nasal + Flap			mr	1	5.555
Fricative + Flap		sr			
		śr		2	11.111
Fricative + Lateral		sl		1	5.555
Continuant + Flap			vr	1	5.555
Continuant + Continuant			vy	1	5.555
Total	1	8	9	18	
Percentage	5.555	44.444	50.000		

1.1.6.3.2 Medial Clusters :

1.1.6.3.2.1 Medial two-consonant clusters :

1.1.6.3.2.1.1 Table showing the medial two-consonant clusters :

First member	p	b	t	d	R	ṭ	ḍ	c	j	k	g	m	n̠	n	ṇ	r	l	ḷ	s	ś	v	y	Total occurrence as first member
p-			x											x		x						x	4
b-				x																		x	2
t-													x			x					x	x	4
d-																x					x	x	3
j-																x						x	2
k-			x													x		x					3
g-																x						x	2
m-	x																			x		x	3
n̠-			x																				1
n-					x							x										x	3
ṇ-						x																x	2
n̄-								x															1
ṅ-										x													1
r-	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x			x							x	11
l-	x	x										x							x		x	x	6
ḷ-																			x				1
s-	x		x							x													3
ś-						x						x		x	x	x					x	x	7
v-										x												x	2
y-	x		x					x		x						x	x			x	x		8
Total occurrence as second member	5	2	6	1	1	2	1	3	1	5	1	4	1	2	2	8	1	1	2	2	5	13	69

E.g.	-pt-	/ trupti /	'satisfaction'
	-pn-	/ sopnam /	'dream'
	-pr-	/ bepraalam /	'anxiety'
	-py-	/ uRupya /	'rupee'
	-bd-	/ śabdam /	'noise'
	-by-	/ abyaasam /	'feat'
	-tn̲-	/ retn̲am /	'jewel'
	-tr-	/ citram /	'map'
	-tv-	/ tatvam /	'principle'
	-ty-	/ bityaasam /	'difference'
	-dr-	/ mudra /	'seal'
	-dv-	/ bidvaan /	'scholar'
	-dy-	/ adyaayam /	'chapter'
	-jr-	/ bajram /	'diamond'
	-jy-	/ raajyam /	'country'
	-kt-	/ bakti /	'devotion'
	-kr-	/ aakruti /	'shape'
	-kḷ-	/ pokḷa /	'blister'
	-gr-	/ aagrakam /	'desire'
	-gy-	/ baagyam /	'luck'
	-mp-	/ cempu /	'copper'
	-mś-	/ amśam /	'division'
	-my-	/ jaamyam /	'bail'
	-n̲t-	/ pan̲tu /	'ball'
	-nR-	/ senRu /	'scent'
	-nm-	/ ponma /	'king fisher'
	-ny-	/ anyan /	'stranger'
	-ṇṭ-	/ n̄aṇṭu /	'carb'
	-ṇy-	/ puṇyam /	'good deed'
	-n̄c-	/ an̄cu /	'five'
	-ṅk-	/ soṅku /	'beauty'

-rp-	/ ciirpu /	'comb'
-rb-	/ arbutam /	'cancer'
-rt-	/ kiirti /	'fame'
-rḍ-	/ kaarḍu /	'carḍ'
-rc-	/ iirca /	'sawing'
-rj̣-	/ arji /	'appeal'
-rk-	/ pirku /	'mosquito'
-rg-	/ sorgam /	'heaven'
-rm-	/ oorma /	'memory'
-rṇ-	/ sorṇam /	'gold'
-ry-	/ suuryan /	'sun'
-lp-	/ kalpana /	'order'
-lb-	/ albutam /	'wonder'
-lm-	/ aalmaavu /	'soul'
-ls-	/ ulsavam /	'festival'
-lv-	/ alva /	'halva'
-ly-	/ kalyaaṇam /	'marriage'
-ḷs-	/ n̲eeḷsu /	'nurse'
-sp-	/ aaspatri /	'hospital'
-st-	/ pustakam /	'book'
-sk-	/ biskaRRu /	'biscuit'
-ṣṭ-	/ n̲aṣṭam /	'loss'
-ṣm-	/ reṣmi /	'ray'
-ṣn-	/ preṣnam /	'problem'
-ṣṇ-	/ uṣṇam /	'heat'
-ṣr-	/ biṣramam /	'rest'
-ṣv-	/ biṣvaasam /	'faith'

-śy-	/ deeśyam /	'anger'
-vk-	/ savkaryam /	'convenience'
-vy-	/ kaavyam /	'epic'
-yp-	/ vaaypa /	'loan'
-yt-	/ kayta /	'donkey'
-yc-	/ aayca /	'week'
-yk-	/ poyka /	'stream'
-yr-	/ bayram /	'weeping'
-yl-	/ taylam /	'medicinal oil'
-yś-	/ payśa /	'cash'
-yv-	/ deyvam /	'God'

1.1.6.3.2.1.2. Distribution of phonemes in medical two-consonant clusters :

	Total number	Percentage
Phonemes occurring as first member only	2	8.3
Phonemes occurring as second member only	4	16.7
Phonemes occurring as first and second members	18	75.0

1.1 6.3.2.1.3. classification of medial two-consonant clusters :

Type of cluster	Vl+Vl	Vl+Vd	Vd+Vd	Vd+Vl	Total	Percentage
Stop+Stop	pt kt		bd		3	4. 347
Stop+Nasal		pn tn̠			2	2.898
Stop+Flap		pr tr kr	dr jr		5	7.225
Stop+Lateral		kḷ			1	1.449
Stop+Continuant		py tv ty	by dv dy ḍy jy gy		9	13.043
Nasal+Stop				mp n̠t̠ nR ṇṭ		

Type of cluster	Vl+Vl	Vl+Vd	Vd+Vd	Vd+Vl	Total	Percentage
				n̄c		
				ṅk	6	8.674
Nasal+Nasal			nm		1	1.449
Nasal+Fricative				ṁs	1	1.449
Nasal+Continuant			my ny ṇy		3	4.347
Flap+Stop			rb rḍ rj rg	rp rt rc rk	8	11.592
Flap+Nasal			rm rṇ		2	2.898
Flap+Continuant			ry		1	1.449
Lateral+Stop			lb	lp	2	2.893
Lateral+Nasal			lm		1	1.449
Lateral+Fricative				ls ḷs	2	2.898

Lateral+Continuant			lv ly		2	2.898
Fricative+Stop	sp st sk śt̥				4	5.776
Fricative+Nasal		śm śn śn			3	4.347
Fricative+Flap		śr			1	1.449
Fricative+Continuant		śv śy			2	2.898
Continuant+Stop				vk yp yt yc yk	5	7.225

Type of cluster	Vl+Vl	Vl+Vd	Vd+Vd	Vd+Vl	Total	Percentage
Continuant+Flap			yr		1	1.449
Continuant+Lateral			yl		1	1.449
Continuant+Fricative				y's	1	1.449
Continuant+Continuant			vy yv		2	2.898
Total :	6	15	23	20	69	
Percentage :	7.246	23.185	40.579	28.984		

1.1.6.3.2.2 Three-consonant clusters:

1.1.6.3.2.2.1. Table showing three-consonant clusters:

First member							Second member	Third member				Total of second member
m	n̠	ṅ	r	l	s	y		p	r	ḷ	y	
x							p		x			
x							x			x		
x							x				x	3
	x						t		x			
			x				x				x	
					x		x				x	3
		x					k				x	1
						x	m	x				1
						x	r				x	1
				x			s				x	
						x	ś				x	1
3	1	1	1	1	1	3	Total	1	2	1	7	11

E.g.	-mpp-	/ tampraan /	'man of higher caste'
	-mpḷ-	/ kampḷi /	'blanket'
	-mpy-	/ n̠ampyaaru /	'one of the Hindu castes'
	-n̠tr-	/ can̠tran /	'moon'
	-ṅky-	/ saṅkya /	'amount'
	-rty-	/ saamartyam /	'cleverness'
	-lsy-	/ malsyam /	'fish'
	-sty-	/ krustyaani /	'christian'
	-ymp-	/ aympatu /	'fifty'
	-yry-	/ dayryam /	'courage'
	-yśy-	/ vayśyaru /	'physician (of indigenous medicine)'

1.1 6.3.2.2.2. Distribution of phonemes in medial three-consonant clusters :

	Total	Percentage
Phonemes not occurring in three-consonant clusters	12	50.0
Phonemes occurring as first member only	3	12.5
Phonemes occurring as second member only	3	12.5
Phonemes occurring sa third member only	1	4.2
Phonemes occurring as first and second members	2	8.3
Phonemes occurring as second and third members	1	4.2
Phonemes occurring as first, second and third members	1	4.2

1.1.6.3.2.2.3. Classification of three-Consonant clusters :

Type of cluster	Vl+Vl+Vd	Vd+Vl+Vd	Vd+Vd+Vl	Vd+Vd+Vd	Total	Percentage
Nasal+Stop+Flap		mpr				
		ṉtr			2	18.180
Nasal+Stop+Lateral		mpḷ			1	9.090
Nasal+Stop+Continuant		mpy				
		ṅky			2	18.180
Flap+Stop+Continuant		rty			1	9.090
Lateral+Fricative+Continuant		lay			1	9.090
Continuant+Fricative+Continuant		y'sy			1	9.090
Fricative+Stop+Continuant	sty				1	9.090
Continuant+Nasal+Stop			ymp		1	9.090
Continuant+Flap+Continuant				yry	1	9.090
Total :	1	8	1	1	11	
Percentage	9.090	72.727	9.090	9.090		

1.1.7 Functional load of Segmental Phonemes :

The functional load of the Segmental Phonemes has been calculated on the basis of their occurrence in the sample texts given in Appendix I.

1.1.7.1 Vowels and Consonants :

Vowels :	44.508 %
Consonants :	55.492 %

1.1.7.1.1 Vowels :

a) Functional load based on tongue height :

High	19.587 %
Low	17.845 %
Mid	7.076 %
Total :	44.508 %

b) Functional load based on tongue position:

Central	17.845 %
Back	14.254 %
Front	12.409 %
Total :	44.508 %

c) Functional load based on lip position :

Unrounded	30.254 %
Rounded	14.254 %
Total :	44.508 %

d) Functional load based on length:

Short	37.588%
Long	6.920%
Total:	44.508%

e) Functional load of individual vowels:

(1) Short Vowels:

/ a /	14.359%	
/ u /	9.948%	
/ i /	8.256%	
/ e /	2.615%	
/ o /	2.410%	
		37.588%

(2) Long Vowels:

/ aa /	3.486%	
/ oo /	1.538%	
/ ii /	1.025%	
/ ee /	0.513%	
/ uu /	0 358%	
		6.920%
	Total:	44.508%

1.1.7.1.2. Consonants:

a) Functional load based on manner of articulation:

Nasals	23.892%
Stops	21.296%
Continuants	3.384%
Flap	3.282%
Laterals	2 972%
Fricatives	0.666%
Total:	55.492%

Functional Load based on point of articulation:

Labials	16.224%
Alveolars	14.560%
Velars	7.024%
Retroflex	6.818%
Dentals	6.203%
Palatals	4.663%
Total:	55.492%

c) Functional load based on voicing:

Voiced	34.680%
Voiceless	20.712%
Total:	55.492%

d) Functional load based on length:

Short	44.323%
Long	11.169%
Total:	55.492%

e) Functional load of individual consonants:

(1) Short Consonants:

/m/	10.564 %
/n/	5.897 %
/p/	3.743 %
/r/	3.282 %
/k/	3.179 %
/ṭ/	2.923 %
/y/	2.564 %
/t/	2.205 %
/ṇ/	1.948 %

/ l /	1·897 %
/ R /	1.435 %
/ ṉ /	0.871 %
/ b /	0.841 %
/ v /	0.769 %
/ s /	0.461 %
/ c /	0.307 %
/ ṅ /	0.307 %
/ ḷ /	0.307 %
/ n̄ /	0.256 %
/ d /	0.205 %
/ s̓ /	0.205 %
/ j /	0.153 %
/ ḍ /	....
/ g /	....

44.323 %

(2) Long Consonants :

/ kk /	2.564 %
/ ṉṉ /	1.487 %
/ RR /	0.974 %
/ ṅṅ /	0.974 %
/ tt /	0.923 %
/ ṭṭ /	0.820 %
/ cc /	0.717 %
/ nn /	0.717 %
/ ṇṇ /	0.410 %
/ n̄n̄ /	0.410 %

/ ḷḷ /	0.410 %
/ ll /	0.358 %
/ pp /	0.256 %
/ dd /	0.051 %
/ mm /	0.051 %
/ yy /	0.051 %
/ bb /	....
/ ḍḍ /	....
/ jj /	....
/ gg /	....
/ vv /	....

11.169 %

Total : 55.492 %

1.1.8 Syllables :

1.1.8.1 Basis of syllabification :

The basis of syllabification is vowels. The number of syllables in a word will be just the same as the number of vowels it contains.

1.1.8.2 Syllabic structure :

All syllables have as their components a nucleus (N), an onset (O) and a coda (C). The nucleus is obligatory where as the onset and coda are optionals.

$$S = \pm O \pm N + C$$

Nucleus :

Any vowel, short or long, may constitute the nucleus.

$$N = V(:)$$

Onset :

The onset of the word-initial syllable may be

1) Zero
2) Word-initial Consonant
3) Word-initial Consonant Cluster

The onset of non-initial syllables may be a single-consonant, or a consonant cluster.

Coda :

The coda of initial and medial syllables is zero if the consonant that follows the nucleus is single.

In words with medial consonant clusters, the first member of the cluster is the coda of the preceding syllable, and the second member or members the onset of the following syllble. Word-final consonant, if and when present / will serve as the coda of the final syllable.

The general syllabic structure may be represented as follows ;

Initial syllable $\pm C \pm C + V(:) \pm C$

Medial and final Syllables $C \pm C(:) + V(:) \pm C$

1.1.8.3 Syllabic patterns.

The general syllabic structure given above indicates the possibility of different syllabic patterns.

The list of words given below exemplify the syllabic patterns in the dialect.[5]

1.1.8.3.1 Initial syllables :

V-	/ a-ṇa /	'dam'
V:-	/ aa-na /	'elephant'

VC–	/ in-tu /	'yes'
CV–	/ pa-llu /	'tooth'
CV:–	/ kaa-lu /	'leg'
CVC–	/ kar-pa /	'opium'
CCV–	/ pre-ti /	'accused'
V:C–	/ aal-maa-vu /	'soul'
CV:C–	/ neer-ca /	'offering'
CCVC–	/ pret-yee-kam /	'special'
CCV:–	/ klaa-vu /	'metal poison'
CCV:C–	/ praan-tu /	'madness'

1.1.8.3.2 Medial syllables:

-CV-	/ a-va-ra /	'beans'
-CV:-	/ pa-raa-ti /	'complaint'
-C:V-	/ ko-ppa-ra /	'copra'
-CVC-	/ ka-rim-pu /	'sugarcane'
-CV:C-	/ ka-Raam:pu /	'cloves'
-C:V:-	/ pa-ttaa-lam /	'troops'
-CCVC-	/ pan-tran-tu /	'twelve'

1.1.8.3.3 Final syllables:

-CV	/ ku-ti-ra /	'horse'
-CVC	/ ma-nam /	'fragrance'
-C:V	/ ka-llu /	'toddy'
-C:VC	/ pi-kkam /	'pickaxe'
-CV:C	/ i-naam /	'gift'
-C:V:C	/ ba-nnaan /	'washerman'
-CCVC	/ can-tran /	'moon'

1.1.8.4 Syllabic prominence:

The number of syllables in words vary. The most frequent are disyllabic. Next comes trisyllabic. As the number of syllables increases a corresponding decrease in their frequency can be found. The maximum number of syllables in single words is five. In phrase words the number of syllables can be more.

Syllabic prominence is clearly identifiable in this dialect. The relative prominence of syllables can be determined by the following general rules. The rules are given in the order of precedence.

1) Syllables with high pitch levels are more prominent than those with low pitch levels.

2) In words containing syllables with long and short vowels, prominence will be for those syllables with long vowels.

3) If the number of syllables with long vowels is more than one, the order of prominence will be in the descending order, i. e., the first will be the most prominent and the last will be the least prominent.

4) If all the syllables within a word have vowels of the same quantity (i) the first syllable will be the most prominent (ii) the last syllable if open will be the next prominent and if closed will be the least prominent and (iii) the intermediary syllables will have prominence in the descending order.

The relative prominence of the syllables within words is given below. The numbers, 1, 2, 3 etc., are given in the descending order, i. e., 1 indicates the most prominent, 2 the next and so no[7].

1.1.8.4.1 Disyllabic words :

These fall under three categories in their relative prominence ; 1-2; 2-2 and 2-1.

(1) Prominence for the first syllable : (1-2)

E.g.

VCVC	/ oram /	'strength'
CVCVC	/ maram /	'tree'
V : CV	/ eeḷa /	'locust'
V : CVC	/ eelam /	'cardamom'
CV : CV	/ paalu /	'milk'
CV : CVC	/ paalam /	'bridge'
V : C : V	/ iicca /	'fly'
CV : C : V	/ maaṅṅa /	'mango'
V : CCV	/ aarcu /	'arch'
CVCCVC	/ kuṉtam /	'spear'
CV : CCV	/ paampu /	'snake'
CCV : CV	/ praaṇi /	'insect'
CCV : CCV	/ praaṉtu /	'madness'
CV : CCVC	/ jaamyam /	'bail'

(2) Both syllables equally prominent : (2-2)

E.g.

VCV	/ ela /	'leaf'
VC : V	/ ippo /	'now'
CVCV	/ pala /	'plank'
CVC : V	/ mulla /	'jasmine'
VCCV	/ asti /	'bone'
CVCCV	/ gusti /	'wrestling'
CVCCV	/ maṉtri /	'minister'

(3) Prominence for the final syllable: (2-1)

E. g.

VCV : C	/ inaam /	'gift'
CVCV :	/ varii /	'please come'
CVCV : C	/ salaam /	'a term of salutation'
CVC : V : C	/ bannaan /	'washerman'

1. 1. 8: 4. 2. Trisyllabic words :
These fall under three categories, 1-2-3, 2-1-3, and 2 3-1

(1) Initial syllable most prominent and final syllable least prominent: (1—2—3)

E.g.

VCVCVC	/ ekaram /	'height'
V : CVCVC	/ iisaran /	'God'
V : CV : CV	/ aasaari /	'carpenter'
VCVC : VC	/ apaddam /	'folly'
VC : VC : VC	/ accaccan /	'grand father'
V : CV : CVC	/ aakaasam /	'sky'
VCCVCVC	/ ampalam /	'temple'
CVC . VCVC	/ mannalam /	'marriage'
V : CCV : CV	/ aalmaavu /	'soul'
V : CV : CCVC	/ aaroogyam /	'health'
CVCCVCVC	/ sankatam /	'grievance'
CV : CVCVC	/ paayasam /	'a pudding'
CV : CV : CV	/ paavaata /	'skirt'

(2) Initial syllable most prominent and medial syllable least prominent: (1—3—2)

E.g.

VCVCV	/ amVara /	'beans'
V : CVCV	/ aavalu /	'bat'
CVCVCV	/ pakalu /	'day time'
VCVCCV	/ irumpu /	'iron'
CVC : VCV	/ cannala /	'chain'
CVCVC : V	/ karikku /	'tender coconut'
CVCVCCV	/ karimpu /	'sugarcane'
CV : CVCV	/ taamara /	'lotus'
CVCCVCV	/ katriya /	'scissors'
CVCCCVCV	/ mantrlya /	'mat made of grass'
: CCVCCV	/ aaspatri /	'hospital'

(3) Medial syllable most prominent and final syllable least prominent (2—3—1)

E.g,

CVCV : CV	/ pilaavu /	'jack tree'
CVCV : CVC	/ palaaram /	'tiffin'
CVC : V : CV	/ kannaati /	'mirror'
CVC : V : CVC	/ pattaalam /	'troops'
CVCCV : CV	/ pancaara /	'sugar'
CVCCV : C : VC	/ pancaannam /	'almanac'
VC : V : CVC	/ ammaaman /	'uncle'

1.1.8 4.3 Quadrisyllabic words :

The quadrisyllabic words fall under the following categories in relation to the order of prominence of syllables :

(1) Prominence in the order (2—1- 4—3)

E,g.

CVC : V : CVC : V	/ minnaaminni /	'glow worm'
VC : V : CVC : V	/ ammeerikka /	'America'

(2) Prominence in the order (2-1-3-4)

E.g.

VC : V : CVCVC	/ ayyaayiram /	'five thousand'
VC : V : C : VC : VC	/ annaakkottan /	'squirrel'

(3) Prominence in the order (1-4-2-3)

E.g.

CV : CVCV : CV	/ kaaranooru /	'uncle'
V : CVC : V : CV	/ aaniccaalu /	'gutter'
CV : CVC : V : CV	/ cuutippaaya /	'coir mat'

(4) Promnience in the order (1-3-4-2)

E.g.

CVC : VCVCV	/ kattiriya /	'scissors'
CVC : VCVC : V	/ maccinicci /	'cousine sister'
CVCVC : VC : V	/ patinniRRa /	'sitting room'
CVCVCVC :V	/ patinonnu /	'eleven'

(5) Prominence in the order (2-4-1-3)

E.g.

CVC : VCCV : CV :	/ kottampaari /	'coriander'

(6) Prominence in the order (3-1-2-4)

E.g.

CVCV : CV :CVC	/ kalaakaaran /	'artist'

(7) Prominence in the order (1-2-3-4)

E.g.

CVCVCVCVC	/ maratakam /	'emerald'
V:CVC:VCV	/ aalappoya /	'a place name'
CV:CV:CCV:CV	/ kiiraankiiri /	'cricket'
CV:CV:CVCVC	/ naalaayiram /	'four thousand'

1.1.8.4.4. Pentasyllabic words:

(1) Prominence in the order (2–2–1–5–3)
E.g.
CVCVCV:CVC:V / motalaaḷatti / 'land lady'

(2) Prominence in the order (2–2–1–4–5)
E.g.
CVCVCV:CVCVC / patinaayiram / 'ten thousand'

(3) Prominence in the order (1–3–4–2–5)
E.g.
CV:CVCVC:V:CVC / piiṭiyakkaaran / 'shop-keeper'

(4) Prominence in the order (3–1–2–4–5)
E.g.
CVC:V:CVC:V:CVC / kaccooṭakkaaran / 'merchant'

1.2 Suprasegmentals :

Junctures :

Open juncture	/ – /
Close juncture	/ + /

Pitch levels :

Low	/ 1 /
Mid	/ 2 /
High	/ 3 /
Extra High	/ 4 /

Terminals :

Rising	/ ↑ /
Level	/ | /
Falling	/ ↓ /

1.2.1 Junctures :

Both the junctures occur at word boundaries. When the transition from one word boundary to the other is sharp it indicates a close juncture and when not sharp an open juncture.

Normally the open juncture is marked by a short space and the close juncture by no space.

After an open juncture all voiceless stops become fricativised whereas after the close juncture the voiceless stops become lengthened. The final / u / of words of the syllabic patterns other than CV and (C) VCV become ϕ when followed by a close juncture.

E. g.

/ amma-paRannini /	'mother said'
[ʌm : ʌbʌRən : inI]	
/ ceRiya-kutti /	'small child'
[cERIyʌXUt : I]	
/ maya + kaalam /	'rainy season'
[mʌyʌk : ʌ : lɔm]	
/ tinnu + illa /	'ate not'
[tIn : Il : ʌ]	

1.2.2 Pitch levels :

Among the four pitch levels / 1 / occurs only before the final falling terminal and / 4 / only before the final rising terminal.

Pitch levels / 2 / and / 3 / have two sub-members under each.

/ 2 / [$2\frac{1}{2}$ 2]
[$2\frac{1}{2}$]

occurs in the beginning of an utterance which contain more than one word.

[2] occurs elsewhere.

/ 3 / [$3\frac{1}{2}$ 3]

[$3\frac{1}{2}$] occurs with interrogative markers.

] 3] occurs elsewhere.

E.g.

2 ($2\frac{1}{2}$) 2 1
/ amma bannini ↓ / 'mother has come'

2 ($2\frac{1}{2}$) 2 3 ($3\frac{1}{2}$) ↑ /
/ amma bannina 'has mother come'

2 ($2\frac{1}{2}$) 3 2 1 ↓ / 'if you come, can
/ bannaalu ↑ taraam give'

1.2.3 Terminals:

Terminals ↑ / / and / ↑ / may occur both finally or non-finally. Terminal / | / occurs non-finally only

E.g. 2 3 ↑ /
/ banno 'came?'

2 1
/ bannu ↑ / 'came'

1 2
/ banniRRu | / 'after coming, —,

1.2.4. Intonation:

There are four types of significant combinations of pitch levels and terminals: [8]

1. / . /
2. / , /
3. / ? /
4. / ! /

1 2.4.1 / . / This occurs always finally and is characterised by a low pitch and nonsteep falling terminal. The following sub-types of combinations are found in this combination.

(a) /2 - 1 ↓ / occurs in single word utterance.

E.g.	2 1 / kutti ↓ /	'child'
	2 1 / amma ↓ /	'mother'
	2 1 / bannini ↓ /	'has come'

(b) / 2 — 2 ↓ / occurs in phrases of the coordinate type in which the words are connected by clitic.

/ •um /

E g.	2 2 / ammeem accanum ↓ /	'mother and father'
	2 2 / cooRum kuuttaanum ↓	'rice and curry'

(c) / 3 — 2 ↓ / occurs in phrases in which the first member is a modifier of the following member, or members when no special emphas is given to any member.

E.g.	3 2 / nalla kutti ↓ /	'good child'
	3 2 / oru nalla puuvu ↓ /	'one good flower'

3 2

/ ancu uRuppiya ↓ / 'five rupees'

(d) / 3 — 1 ↓ / occurs in phrases in which the first member is specially emphasised.

3 1

E.g. / nalla kutti ↓ / 'especially good child'

3 1

/ anRa puuvu / ↓ / 'my flower (and not of anybody else)'

(e) / 2-3-1 ↓ /

2 3 1

E.g. / oru saayippu ↓ 'an Englishman (and not a native man)

2 3 1

/ inRa oolu ↓ / 'your wife (and not daughter)'

(f) / 2-3-2-1 ↓ / occurs in all other utterances.

2 3 2 1

E.g. / itu kooyiyaannu ↓ 'this is hen'

2 3 2 1

/ anRa peeru kunnampu ↓ 'my name is Kunhampu'

/ , / This occurs only in the middle of an utterance in the form of a short break, longer than of juncture, and is characterised by a mid pitch level and / — / terminal. the intonation pattern found here may be marked as / 2-3 - -

2 3 2 1

E.g. / appo pinnakkaanaam ↓ / 'then, see later'

2 3 2 1

/ ciruteeyiinRamma mariccupooyi ↓ /
'ciruteeyi's mother, died'

/ ? / This occurs finally and non finally and is characterised by a High pitch and rising terminal. The following patterns are found in this :

(a) /2-3↑ / occurs in single words and normal interrogative sentences.

E.g. / bannini ↑ / (2 3) 'have come?'

/ kutti ↑ / (2 3) '(is it) a child?'

(b) /2-3↑2-3↑ /

occurs in phraes of the cordinate type in which the words are connected by interrogative markers.

E.g. / oono ↑ oolo ↑ (2 3 2 3) 'he or she?'

/ barunna ↑ nikkunna ↑ (2 3 2 3) 'coming or Staying?

(c) /2-3↑2-1↓ /

occurs in sentences which have the interrogative markers nonfinally.

E.g: / bannina ↑ oon ↓ / (2 3 ↑ 2 1) 'came he?'

/ eetaya ↑ poonnu ↓ / (2 3 ↑ 2) 'where do (you) go?'

/ 2-2-3 ↑ / occurs in all other interrogative sentences.

E:g. / oon bannino ↑ / (2 2 3 ↑) 'he came ?

```
  2    2        3  ↑
/ iyyu cooRu tinna   / 'you ate rice?
```

/ ! / This occurs finally with expressions of pain, surprise and other emotional outbursts and is characterised by Extra high pitch + steep rising terminal. The intonation may be marked as

```
        ↑
/3 - 4    /
  3   4   ↑
E.g.   / ayyo     /            'Oh!'

   2    3   4   ↑
/ anRammo         /            'my mother
```

2. MORPHOPHONEMICS

2.0 The Sandhi changes found in the dialect are dealt with in this chapter.

The Sandhi changes may be grouped under four heads on the basis of the phonemes which occur in juxtaposition:

1. Vowel + Vowel
2. Vowel + Consonant
3. Consonant + Vowel
4. Consonant + Consonant

Sandhi may be Internal (I) or External (E). Internal sandhi is the sandhi between two morphemes and Fxternal sandhi is that betweeıt wo words. Both the Internal and External Sandhi are governed by the same rules with limited exceptions.

The rules are arranged in the order of precedence.

2.1 Vowel + Vowel

2.1.1 $V_1 + V_2 (V_2) > \phi + V_2 (V_2)$ (E)

E.g. pooyi + illa > pooyilla 'did not go'

banna + atu > bannatu 'that which came'

entu + aannu > entaannu 'what is it'

2. 1. 2 $\begin{bmatrix} i \\ e \\ o \\ u \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} i \\ e \\ u \end{bmatrix} > \begin{bmatrix} ii \\ ee \\ oo \\ uu \end{bmatrix}$ (I and E)

E.g.

ini	+	illa	>	iniilla	'after this, no'
amme	+	ennu	>	ammeennu	'mother (Voc.) thus'

ippo	+	um	>	ippoom		'now and'
kuru	+	il	>	kuruul		'in seed'
mavu	+	ennu	>	mavuunnu		'axe, thus'
ayyo	+	enn+u	>	ayyoonnu		'Oh! thus'
púsu	+	um	>	púsuum		'worm and'

2. 1. 3 a + [i e u] > ee (I and E)

E.g.

tala	+	il	>	taleel	'on the head'
ara	+	enkil	>	areenkil	'if half'
amma	+	um	>	ammeem	'mother and'

2. 1. 4 [i a] + V > [i a] + y + V (I and E)

V = any short or long vowel except short / i e u /

E. g.

kutti + iita	>	kuttiyiita	'child is here'
kutti + eeta	>	kuttiyeeta	'where is the 'child'
kili + al	>	kiliyal	'birds'
kali + aattam	>	kaliyaattam	'action dance'
inio +	>	iniyo	'what next?'
kali + ootam	>	kaliyootam	'play boat'
ari + uunu	>	ariyuunu	'rice meals'
ara + iisa	>	arayiisa	'half each'
tala + alla	>	talayalla	'not head'
tala + aann-u	>	talayaann-u	'(it) is head'

tala + o	>	talayo	'(is it) head?'
mala + oolam	>	malayoolam	'as much as hill'
tala + uutta	>	talayuutta	'through the head'

2.1.5 u + V > u + v + V (I and E)

V = any short or long vowel except short /i e u/

E. g.

pusu + iita	>	pusuviita	'worm (is) here'
mavu + eeta	>	mavuveeta	'where (is) axe'
kuru + alla	>	kuruvalla	'not seed'
kuru + aann-u	>	kuruvaann-u	'(it) is seed'
pusu + o	>	pusuvo	'(is it) worm?
natu + oonam	>	natuvoonam	'middle of Onam'

2.2 Vowel + Consonant

2.2.1 V + C > VCC (E)

This rule is applicable in close juncture only.

E.g.

Kuli+pora	>	kulippora	'bath room'
anna+kuuttam	>	aanakkuuttam	'herd of elephant'
a+neeram	>	anneeram	'at that time'

2.3 Consonant+Vowel

2.3.1 am+V > o (o) (I and E)

V=any short vowel except /a u/

E.g.

maram+illa	>	maroolla	'no tree'
panam+enn-u	>	panoonn-u	'money, thus'
kolam+o	>	kolo	'(is it) pond?'

2.3.2 um+V > uv+V (I and E)

V=any short vowel except / u /

E. g.

onnum+illa	>	onnuvilla	'nothing'
ennum+ennum	>	ennuvennum	'daily'
barum+allo	>	baruvallo	'will not come?'
barum+o	>	baruvo	'will come?'

2.3.3 (C) VC_1+V(V) > (C) VC_1 C_1 V (V) (I and E)

C_1=any consonant except / m /

E.g.

kaṇ+illa	>	kaṇṇilla	'no eye'
pat+iisa	>	pattiisa	'ten each'
nel + enn-u	>	nellenn-u	'paddy, thus'
kaḷ + an	>	kaḷḷan	'thief'
eṇ + aayiram	>	eṇṇaayiram	'eight thousand'
tin + unn-u	>	tinnunn-u	'eats'

2.4 Consonant + Consonant :

2.4.1. m + k > ṅṅ (I)

E. g.

im + kaḷ	>	iṅṅaḷ	'you (Pl.)'
maram + kaḷ	>	maraṅṅaḷ	'trees'

2.4.2 [ṇ / ḷ] + n̠ > ṉṉ (E)

E.g.

eṇ + n̠uuR	>	eṉṉuuR	'eight hundred'
uḷ + n̠aakk-u	>	uṉṉaakk-u	'uvula'

2.4.3. [m / n / ṇ] + [Stop Nasal] > M + [Stop Nasal] (E)

Stop = / P t c k /
M = homorganic nasal.

E.g.

cem + teṅṅ-u	cen̠teṅṅ-u	'red coconut tree'
cem + kaṇṇ-u	ceṅkaṇṇ-u	'sore eye'
on + pat-u	ompat-u	'nine'
miin + kaḷḷatti	miiṅkaḷḷatti	'king fisher'
beṇ + teekk-u	ben̠teekk-u	'white teak'
Peṇ + kuṭṭi	peṅkuṭṭi	'girl child'
cem + n̠aaya	cen̠n̠aaya	'wolf'
tiin + meesa	tilmmeesa	'dining table'

2.5 Morphophonemic symbols:

2.5.1 -X- -T- -D- -L- -q-

2.5.1.1	-X-	/t/ before /t/; /c/ before /c/
2.5.1.2	-T-	Lengthening of the final stop
2.5.1.3	-D-	Denasalisation
2.5.1.4	-L-	(C)VC > (C)VVC
2.5.1.5	-q-	Zero

2.6 Stylistics:

Two varieties of speech are found in this dialect. They are (1) the relatively conscious speech and (2) the normal fast speech. The first variety is made use of in phonemicisation Following are the major changes found in fast speech.

2.6.1 C_1 (C_1) [i / a / u] C_2 (C_2) (C_3) > C_1 (C_2) (C_3) in non-initial syllables.

E.g.

iḍḍali	>	iḍli	'idli'
karimpu	>	karmpu	'sugarcane'
kattuva	>	katva	'to burn'
kuṭṭiyaḷu	>	kuṭyaḷu	'children'

2.6.2 $--V_1 (V_1) + C_1 \ V_2 (V_2) > -V_2 (V_2)$

$V_1 = /a\ u/$

$V_2 = /a\ e\ u/$

E.g.

aana+barunn u > aanarunnu 'elephant comes'

nalla+kutti > nallutti 'good child'

enta+beenta > ententa 'what(do you)want?'

pallu+kataccilu > pallaataccilu 'tooth ache'

In these instances one can notice an extra high pitch level in the V_2 (V_2) as a reminiscent feature of the elision.

2.6.3 -uvi- > -uu-

E.g.

onnuvilla > onnuulla 'nothing is (here),

varuvilla > varuulla 'will not come'

2.6.4 -am V- > -V-

E.g.

maramalla > maralla 'not tree'

maramo > maro '(is it) tree'

2.6.5 $-V_1pV_2- > -V_1vV_2- > -V_1V_1-$

E.g.

apasmaaram > avasmaaram > aasmaaram 'epilepsy'

upateesam > uvateesam > uuteesam 'advice'

This feature is found even in the conscious speech as a free variation.

2.6.6 -st- > -sRR-

E.g.

istam	>	isRRam	'affection'
nastam	>	nasRRam	'loss'

2.6.7 -VCV- > -VV-

E.g.

ekaram	>	eeram	'height'
pavuti	>	paati	'half'

2.6.8 -VR > -Vr-u

E.g:

payaR	>	payar-u	'pea'
naayaR	>	naayar-u	'Sunday'

2.6.9 $C_1 + C_2 > C_2 C_2$

C_1 = /r l/

C_2 = /p t k/

E.g.

tiirt-u	>	tiittu	'finished'
koork um	>	kookkum	'will string'
nuulp-u	>	nuuppu	'spinning'
kalkari	>	kakkari	'coal'

2.6.10 Change in Phonetic Quality:

-Vm > —V :ˢ

E.g.

[mʌrɔ̈m]	>	[mʌrʌ :ˢ]	'tree'
[o:nUm]	>	[o:nu :ˢ]	'he and'

3. MORPHEMICS

3.1 Verb :

Units which take tense markers are designated as verbs. The verbal nouns take case markers but since they are derived out of the units which take tense markers they are also treated under verbs.

3.1.0 Position Class :

0	10	20	30	40	50
Stem	11. Tr	21. Cau.	31. L. M.	41. Pr. T.	51. V.P.
				42. F. T.	52. R.P.
				43. P. T.	53. Cond.
				44. Neg.	54. Comp.
				45. Inf.	55. V. N.
				46. Imp.	
				57. Perm.	
				48. Pot.	
				49. P. D.	

3.1.1. Transitive :

St +

11. { -tt- } / ∽-T- ∽-D- ∞-t- ∞-X- ∞-kk- ∞-tt- /

11.1 -T- occurs after set 1 stems which end in a stop and after stems ending in ḷ / ṭ and ṇ / ṭ (T is a morpho phoneme - phonemically a stop which is always homorganic as the preceding one).

E. g. aak+k- 'to make'

aaṭ+ṭ- 'to swing'

ṉiiṭ+ṭ- 'to extend'

ṉiiḷ-

kaaṭ+ṭ- 'to show'

kaaṇ·

11.2. -D- occurs in stems ending in long velar nasal (D is a morphophoneme which denasalises the final nasal).

E.g. oRaṅṅ+D- oRakk- 'to make to sleep'

koyaṅṅ+D- koyakk- 'to put in trouble'

11.3. -k-occurs after (C)VVr-stems except /coor/ in Set 3.a.2. (43.7) and after /takar/ before nonpast markers.

E.g. tiir+k+unn-u 'make to finish'

ceer+k+um 'will make to join'
taker+k+um 'will make to ruin'

11.4. -t- occurs after (C) VCVr stems except /takar/ in set 3. a. 2. (43. 7) and / after / coor / before nonpast markers.

E.g. oṇar-t-unn-u 'makes to awake'

kalar-t-um 'will blend'
coor-t-um 'will make to leak'

11.5. -X- occurs before the past tense marker in set 2. d. stems (X is a morphophoneme - phonemically /c/ before /c/ and /t/ before /t/).

E.g. paṭi + c + c-u 'learned'

neRa + c + c-u 'made full'

11.6. -kk- occurs before the nonpast markers in set 3. d, stems. The resultant verb stems will behave as in set 2. d. stems.

E.g. eri + kk + um 'will burn'
ata + kk + aam 'can close'

11.7. ∅-tt- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. nata + tt + um 'will make to walk'

baru + tt + unn-u 'make to come'

3.1.2. Causative :

St. ± Tr. +

21. { -ppi } / ∽-iippi- (/) ii- ∽-ippi- (/) -i- ∅-ppi- /

21.1. ∽-iippi- occurs after (C)VC stems ending in /t/ and /r/ where it freely varies with / -ii / (21.2)

E.g. it + iippi+kk + um (/) it + ii + kk + um 'will cause to put'

tar + iippi + kk + unn-u (/) tar + ii + kk + unn-u 'causes to give'

21.3. -ippi- occurs after all consonant ending stems except after (C)VC stems which end in /t/ and /r/; /-ippi-/ freely varies with /-i-/ (21.4)

E.g. tin + ippi + c + c-u (/) tinn + i + c + c u 'caused to eat'

onar + t + ippi + kk + um (/) onar + t + i + kk + um 'will cause to awake'

21.5. ∅-ppi occurs elsewhere.

E.g. pati + ppi + kk + uva 'cause to learn'

utu + ppi + kk + uva 'cause to wear'

3.1.3 Link Morphs:

St ± Tr. ± Cau +

31. { -X- } / ∞-k- ∞-kk- ∞-X- /

31.1. -k- occurs after r / l / ḷ ending stems before nonpast markers.

E.g. oor + k + aan 'for remembering'

n̲il + k + um 'will stand'

keeḷ + k + um 'will hear'

31.2. -kk- occurs after all vowel ending stems and after set 2.b. and set 2. d. stems before nonpast markers.

E.g. eṭu + kk + un̲n̲-u 'takes'

n̲aṭa + kk + um 'will walk'

ee + kk + um 'will agree'

kayi + kk + um 'will taste bitter'

31.3. -X- occurs after vowel ending stems before the past markers / -t- / (43.3) and / -c- / (43.6)

E.g. eṭu + t + t-u 'took'

iṭ + iippi + c + c-u 'caused to put'

3.1.4 Tenses:

St ± Tr. ± Cau ± L.M. +

3.1.4.1 Present:

41. { -un̲n̲- } / ∞ -n̲n̲- ∞ -un̲n̲- /

41.1. -n̲n̲- occurs after VV eneing stems.

E.g. aa + n̲n̲- 'is'

poo + n̲n̲- 'goes'

41.2. -unn occurs elsewhere.

E.g. bar+unn-u 'comes'

nata+kk+unn-u 'walks'

3.1.4.2. Future :

42. { -um } / ∞-am ∞-um /

42.1. -am occurs after / been- /

E.g. been+am 'want to go'

42.2 ∞-um occurs elsewhere.

E.g. kaan+um 'will see'

tin-+um 'will eat'

3.1.4.3. Past :

43. { -i } / ∞-ϕ- ∞-i ∞-t- ∞-R- ∞-t-

∞-c- ∞-n- ∞-nt- ∞-n- ∞-nn /

43.1. ϕ- occurs after the stems / aay / ; / pooy- / and / beent / when followed by the relative participle marker / -a / (52.2)

E.g. aay+ϕ+a '(which) became'
pooy+ϕ+a '(which) went'
beent+ϕ+a (which) needed'

43.2. -i occurs after all set 1 stems except / aay- / ; / pooy- / and / veent- / when followed by the relative participle marker / -a / (52.2)

E.g. matann + i 'returned'

olump + i 'stumped'
paat + i 'sung'

43.3. -t- occurs after all set 2. a. stems.

E.g. ney + t-u 'weaved'

tiir + t-u 'finished'
caX + t-u 'died'

43.4 -R- occurs after set 2. b. stems.

E.g. aR + R-u 'broke'
biR + R-u 'soid'

43.5 -t- occurs after set 2 c. stems.

E.g. it + t-u 'put'

kan + t-u 'saw'

43.6 -c- occurs after set 2. d. stems.

E.g. payix + c-u 'felt hunger'
korax + c-u 'coughed'

43.7. -n- occurs after set 3. a. stems.

E.g. kon + n-u 'killed'

murq + n-u 'reaped'

43.8. -nt- occurs after set 3. b. stems.

E.g. no + nt-u 'ached'

ve + nt-u 'became cooked'

43.9. -n- occurs after set 3. c. stems.

E.g. bil + n-u 'fell'

taa + n-u 'sank'

43. 10 -nn- occurs after set 3. d. stems.

E.g. muRi + nn-u 'became cut'

nana + nn-u 'became wet'

3.1.5 Negative :
St + Tr. + Cau + L. M. +

44. {} -aat- {} / ϽϽ-a ϽϽ-aay- ϽϽ-aant- ϽϽ-aat- /

41.1. -a occurs after / beent- / before word juncture.

E.g. beent + a 'need not'

44 2. -aay- occurs before the verbal noun marker —-ka / (55.3.2)

E.g. var + aay + ka 'non-coming'
tin + aay + ka 'non-eating'

44.3. -aant- occurs before the verbal participle marker / -u / (51-2)

E.g. var + aant + u 'without coming'

poov + aant + u 'without going'

44.4. -aat-occurs before the relative participle marker / -a / (51.2)

E.g. kaan + aat + a '(which) was not seen'
paRay + aat + a '(which) was not said'

3.1.6 Infinitive ;

St$\pm$Tr.$\pm$Cau$\pm$L.M.+

45. {-uva} / ∞-uva /

45.1

E.g. paaṭ+uva 'to sing'

ṉaṭa+kk+uva 'to walk'

3.1.7 Imperative :

St$\pm$Tr.$\pm$Cau$\pm$L.M.+

46. {-i} / ∞-i /

46.1-

E.g. cey+i '(you) do'

koṭu+kk+i '(you) give'

3.1.8 Permissive :

St$\pm$Tr.$\pm$Cau$\pm$L.M.+

47. {-aṭṭa} / ∞-aṭṭa /

47.1.

E.g. paaṭ+aṭṭa 'may (I) sing'

cey+aṭṭa 'may (I) do'

3.1.9 Potential :

St$\pm$Tr.$\pm$Cau$\pm$LM.+

48. {-aam} / ∞-aam /

48.1

E.g. var+aam 'can come'

tin+aam 'can eat'

3.1.10. Purpose Denotative:

St $\pm$ Tr $\pm$ Cau $\pm$ L. M. +

49. { -aan } / ∞-aan /

49.1.

E.g. poov + aan 'for going'
kaan + aan 'for seeing'

3.1.11. Verbal Participle:
St ± Tr ± Cau ± L. M. + P.T. / Neg. +

51. { -u } / OO-ϕ OO-u /

51.1. -ϕ occurs after past marker / -i / (43.2)

E.g. laanc + i + ϕ 'having flickered'
paat + i + ϕ 'having sung'

51.2. -u occurs after all other past tense markers and after the negative marker / aant- / (44.3)

E.g. ciir + t + u 'having swollen'

paa + nn + u 'having run'
bar + aant + u 'without coming'

3.1.12 Relative Participle:
St ± Tr ± Cau ± L. M. + Pr.T. /

F.T. / P.T. / Neg. +

52. { -a } / OO-ϕ OO-a /

52.1. -ϕ occurs after the future tense marker / -um /

E.g. bar + um + ϕ '(which) will come'
paay + um + ϕ '(which) will run'

52.2. OO–a occurs elsewhere.
E.g. kaan + unn + a '(which) sees'

paRa + nn + a '(which) said'
tin + aat + a '(which) was not eaten'

3.1.13. Conditional :
St ± Tr ± Cau ± L.m. + P.T. +

53. { -aal } / ∞ -aal /
53.1.
E.g. pooy + ϕ + aal 'if gone'
kan + t + aal 'if seen'

paRa + nn + aal 'if said'

3.1.14. Completive :
St ± Tr ± L.M. + P.T, +

10

54. { ini } / ∽-ni ∽-ini /
54.1. ∽-ni occurs after V ending stems.
E. g. paat + i + ni 'had sung'

keer + i + ni 'had climbed'
54.2. ∽-ini occurs after C ending stems.
E.g. pey + t -ini 'had rained'
kan + t -ini 'had seen'

paa + nn -ini 'had run'

3.1.15. Verbal Noun :
St ± Tr ± Cau ± L.M. ± Neg +

3.1.15.1. Process Denotative :
55.1. {-al-} / > -ccal- ∽-al- /
55.1.1 -ccal-occurs after set 3.d. stems.
E.g. tera+ccal-u 'searching'
pori+ccal-u 'frying'
55.1.2 -al- occurs after consonant ending stems.

E.g. bitunn+al-u 'swallowing'
baal+al-u 'sowing'

3.1.15.2. Action :

55.2 {-tt-} / OO -tt- OO-L- OO-ana OO-ka OO-ϕ /

55.2.1 -tt- occurs after (C) Vyi-stems which have (C) Vy-alternants.

E.g. eyi+tt-u 'writing'
neyi+tt-u 'weaving'

55.2.2 -L- occurs in (C) VC stems in which the final C is / R / or / ṭ /

(where / -L- / is a morphophoneme (C) VC > (C)VVC).

E.g. eR+L-u > eeRu 'throwing'
peR+L-u > peeRu 'child birth'
cuṭ+L-u > cuuṭu 'heat'

55.2.3 -ana > occurs after the stems / aaraat- / ; / aalooc- / ; / praart- / and / kalp- /

E.g. aalooc+ana 'thought'
aaraat + ana 'worship'
praart + ana 'prayer'
kalp + ana 'order'

55.2.4. -ka occurs after the negative marker / -aay /

E.g. tin + aay X ka 'non-eating'

bar + aay + ka 'non-coming'

55.2.5. -ϕ occurs elsewhere.

E.g. kuḷi + ϕ 'bath'

aṭi + ϕ 'beating'

3.1.15.3. Result of action:

55.3.{ -am } / ∞-anam ∞-ca ∞-ti ∞-am /

55.3.1- -anam occurs after CVr ending stems-

E.g. bar + anam 'reign'

anusar + anam 'obedience'

55.3.2 -ca occurs after CVVC stems in which the final C is / r / or / y /

E.g. neer-ca 'offernig'

taay-ca 'depth'

55.3.3. -ti occurs after stems ending in / u /

E.g. ketu +ti 'ruin'

baRu + ti 'drought'

55.3.4. -am occurs elsewhere.

E.g. drook + am 'harm'

maaRR + am 'change'

3.1.15.4 Related state or object :

55.4. { -pp- } / ∽-pp- ∽ vi ∞-an ∞-o /

55.4.1. -pp- occurs after V ending stems except after / maRa /

E. g. pati + pp-u 'learning'

para + pp-u 'spreading'

utu + pp-u 'dress'

55.4.2. -vi occurs after CVVl / l· stems and after / maRa /

E. g. tool + vi 'failure'

keel + vi 'hearing ability'

maRa+ vi 'forgetfulness'

55.4.3. -an occurs after / jiiv- /

E. g. jiiv + an 'life'

55.4.4. -a occurs elsewhere.

E.g. aas-a 'desire'
ketakk + a 'bed'

3.1.15.5. Abstraction or Quality :

55.5 { -v- } / ∽ -ma ∽ -v- ∽ -i /

55.5.1. -ma occurs after (C) V r / y stems, after / kulir / and after / ati /

E.g.	oor + ma	'memory'
	neer + ma	'thinness'
	taay + ma	'humility'
	kulir + ma	'coolness'
	ati + ma	'slave'

55.5.2. -v- occurs after V ending stems.

E.g.	aRi + v-u	'knowledge'
	koRa + v-u	'defect'

55.5.3 -i occurs elsewhere.

E.g.	tent + i	'beggar'
	keel + i	'fame'

3.1.16. Morphemic suffixes described:

11.	-tt-	Transitive
21.	-ppi-	Causative
31.	-X-	Link Morph
41.	-unn	Present tense
42.	-um	Future tense
43.	-i	Past tense
44.	-aat-	Negative
45.	-uva	Infinitive
46.	-i	Imperative
47.	-atta	Permissive
48.	aam	Potential
49.	-aan	Purpose Denotative

51.	-u	Vebal Participle
52.	-a	Relative Participle
53.	-aal	Conditional
54.	-ini	Completive
55.1.	-ai-	Verbal Noun
55.2.	-tt-	Verbal Noun
55.3.	-am	Verbal Noun
55.4.	-pp-	Verbal Noun
55.5.	-v-	Verbal Noun

3.1.17. Verb Stems:

3.1.17.1. Classification of Verb Stems:

Verb stems are classified on the basis of the past markers they take. According to this classification there exist three major sets of verb stems.

Set 1. Stems taking / -i / as the past marker.

Set 2. Stems taking stops as the past marker.

This set has the following subsets:

2.a. Stems which take / -t- / as the past marker.

2.b. Stems which take / -R- / as the past marker.

2.c. Stems which take / -ṭ- / as the past marker.

2.d. Stems which take / -c- / as the past marker.

Set 3. Stems taking nasals or a nasal + stop as the past marker.

This set has the following subsets:

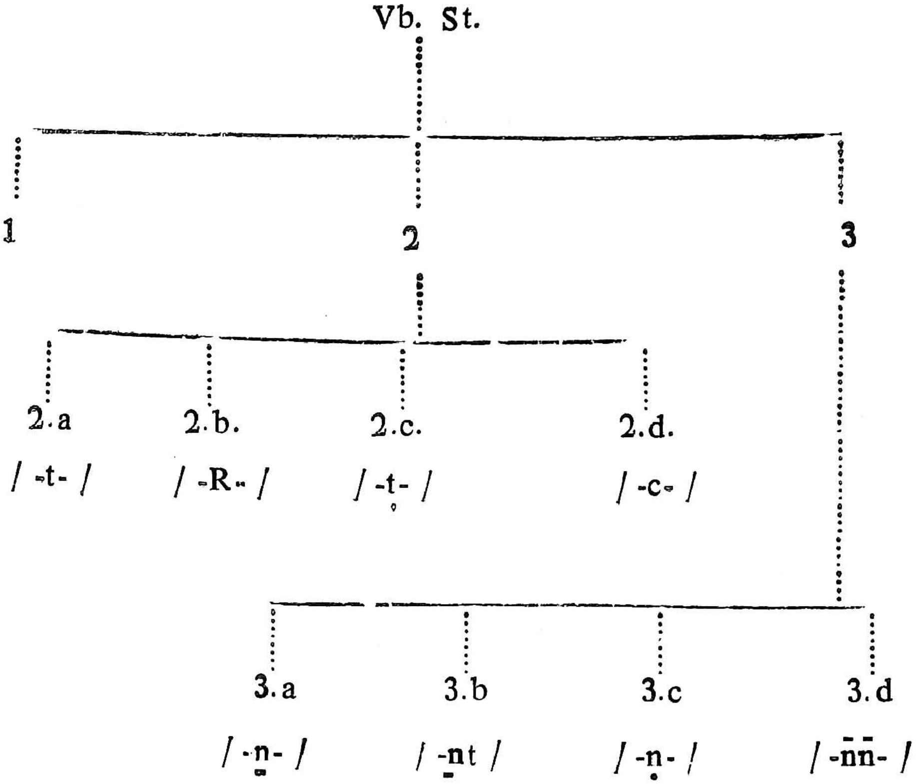
3.a. Stems which take / -ṉ- / as the past marker.

3.b. Stems which take / ṉt- / as the past marker.

3.c. Stems which take / -ṇ- / as the past marker.

3.d. Stems which take / -ṉṉ- / as the past marker.

The classification may be diagramatically represented as follows ;



Set 1. Stems taking / -i / as the past marker :
All stems ending in long consonants or in consonant clusters, all (C)VVC and (C)VCVC stems which do not have any alternants, and all continuant ending stems which have / k / ending alternants come under this set.

E.g. baann + i 'bought'
n̲iin̲t + i 'swam'

baaḷ + i 'sowed'

alas + i 'aborted'
eḷav + i 'moved'

eḷak

aay + i 'bacame'

——

aak

Set 2. Stems taking stops as the past marker:

2.a. Past marker / –t– /

2.a.1. All CVy stems.

E.g. pey + t–u 'rained'

toy + t–u 'saluted'

2.a.2 All (C)VVr stems.

E.g. aar + t-u 'applauded'

ciir + t–u 'swollen'

2.a.3. All (V) VX ending stems (where X = / t / before / t /).

E.g. caX + t–u 'died'

pavuX + t–u 'halved'

2.b. Past marker / –R– /

All (1) (C)VR stems and (2) (C)VVR stems which have (C)VVl alternants come under this subset.

E.g. aR + R–u 'broke'

peR + R–u 'gave birth'

eeR + R–u 'agreed'

——

eel

E.g. nooR + R-u 'observed'

———

nool

2 c. Past marker / -ṭ- /

All (C)Vṭ stems, all / ṭ / ending or / ṇ / ending stems which have / ḷ / ending alternants, and all Vṇ ending stems which have VVṇ ending alternants come under this subset.

E.g. it + t-u 'put'

cut + t-u 'baked'

niin + t-u 'lengthened'

———

niil

kat + t-u 'stole'

———

kal

kan + t-u 'saw'

———

kaan

2. d. Past marker / -c- /
All VX ending stems (where X = / c /
before / c / (come under this subset.

E.g. biliX + c u 'called'

teeX + c u 'rubbed'

Set. 3. Stems taking nasals or a nasal + stop as the past marker :

3. a. Past marker / -n- /

3. a. 1 All / n / ending stems come under this subset.

E. g. van + n-u 'came'

kon + n-u 'killed'

natan + n u 'walked'

3. a. 2 All (V) Vrq ending stems (where the phonemic realisation of / -q- / is zero) come under this subset.

E.g.   muurq + n-u   'reaped'

patarq + n-u   'spread'

3.b. Past marker / -nt- /

CV stems which have CVVr alternarts come under this subset.

E. g.   ve + nt-u   'became cooked'

veev

no + nt-u   'ached'

noov

3. c. Past marker / -n- /

CVV stems which have CVVv / y alternants come under this subset.

E. g.   vii + n-u   'fell'

viiy

taa + n-u   'sank'

taay

3.d. Past marker / -nn- /

(V)V ending stems which have (V)Vy ending alternants come under this subset.

E.g.   paRa + nn-u   'Said'

paRay

mee + nn-u   'grazed'

meey

3.1.17.2. Classified list of verb stems :

Set 1. Stems taking / -i / as the past marker.

iRuv-   'to become tight'

iRR-   'to trickle'

itunn-	'to become narrow'
iinn-	'to become dirty'
iir-	'to comb'
ett-	'to arrive'
eRann-	'to descend'
enann-	'to become tamed'
eramp-	'to boom'
elav-	'to become moved'
eyut-	'to write'
eeR-	'to become increased'
ees-	'to become affected'
atakk-	'to bury'
atann-	'to suppress'
atukk-	'to arrange'
amann-	'to become pressed'
anann	'to become moved'
alakk-	'to wash'
alas-	'to abort'
alar-	'to roar'
aat-	'to swing'
aay	'to become'
opp-	'to blot'
oRann-	'to sleep'
oRR-	'to betray'
otunn-	'to become finished'
ott-	'to become stuck'

oṇaṅṅ	'to become dried'
oras-	'to rub'
oruṅṅ-	'to become ready'
olump-	'to Plump'
ovv-	'to flow'
oot-	'to chant'
uṉt-	'to push'
uruv-	'to melt'
ulaatt-	'to stroll'
uḷuṅṅ-	'to become dislocated'
uut-	'to blow'
uuR-	'to ooze'
uuṭṭ-	'to feed'
uuṉṉ-	'to prop up'
uur-	'to take out'
piṭuṅṅ-	'to snatch off'
pinn-	'to plait'
peRukk-	'to pick up'
peruv-	'to multiply'
peeR-	'to carry'
patuṅṅ-	'to sneak'
paRR-	'to become cheated'
parat-	'to search'
paaR-	'to flutter'
paaṭ-	'to sing'
paaḷ-	'to waver'
paav-	'to spread'
poṉt-	'to rise'

porut-	'to fight'
Poll-	'to become burned'
pooy-	'to go'
puutt-	'to lock'
puus-	'to smear'
bitunn-	'to swallow'
biikk-	'to beat'
biis-	'to fan'
bett-	'to copulate'
belann-	'to cross'
belakk-	'te forbid'
belamp-	'to serve (food)'
belann-	'to shine'
bavut-	'to slip'
bayak-	'to become late'
baat-	'to wilt'
baann-	'to buy'
baar-	'to gather'
baal-	'to sow'
tikk-	'to push in'
tirump-	'to rub'
tiint-	'to pollute'
teRR-	'to err'
tent-	'to beg'
telann-	'to shine'

teeṭ-	'to seek'
teeṅṅ-	'to sob'
teev-	'to bail out water'
taṭav-	'to massage'
taṅṅ-	'to halt'
taḷḷ-	'to leave out'
taaṅṅ-	'to support'
toṅṅ-	'to limp'
toon̲n̲-	'to feel'
tupp-	'to spilt'
tump-	'to sneeze'
tunn-	'to knit'
tuḷḷ-	'to jump'
tuukk-	'to weigh; to hang'
tuuṅṅ-	'to be hanged'
tuuv-	'to scatter'
ciRR-	'to wind'
cimm-	'to wink'
ciiR-	'to growl'
ciin̲t-	'to tear'
ciiv-	'to scrape'
cetaR-	'to scatter'
capp-	'to suck'
catukk-	'to crush'
caviṭṭ-	'to kick'
caaR-	'to drizzle'
caaṭ-	'to throw'
caamp-	'to spray'

caar-	'to lean'
coraṇṭ-	'to scrape'
coṅṅ-	'to shrink'
curuṅṅ-	'to contract'
cuuṭ-	'to wear on head'
cuuṇṭ-	'to point out'
cuuḷ-	'to shrink (out of shame)'
kiṭṭ-	'to get'
kiir-	'to split'
keṭṭ-	'to tie'
keer-	'to climb'
katt-	'to burn'
kaRaṅṅ	'to revolve'
karut-	'to think'
kalaṅṅ-	'to become muddy'
kaaḷ-	'to vomit'
kott-	'to peck'
koṭṭ-	'to knock'
kokk-	'to cock'
koyaṅṅ-	'to be in a fix'
kutt-	'to stab'
kuṭuṅṅ-	'to become trapped'
kuluṅṅ-	'to become shaken'
kuuṭ-	'to increase'
kuukk-	'to hoot'

kuun-	'to bow'
minn-	'to glitter'
merunn-	'to become tamed'
matann-	'to return'
mann-	'to fade'
maaR-	'to change'
maant-	'to scratch'
motann-	'to fall through'
mutt-	'to kiss'
mutt-	'to knock'
munt-	'to speak'
munn-	'to sink'
muyuv-	'to become immersed'
muut-	'to cover'
muul-	'to hum'
nitt-	'to stand'
niitt-	'to extend'
niint-	'to swim'
niinn-	'to move'
nakk-	'to lick'
namp-	'to depend on'
nookk-	'to look'
nuRunn-	'to become chopped'

null-	'to prick'
nett-	'to shudder'
raav-	'to sharpen'
laatt-	'to stroll'
laanc-	'to flicker'

Set. 2. Stems taking stops as the past marker:

2.a. Past marker / -t- /

2.a.1.

ey-	'to shoot (with arrow)'
uy-	'to plough'
pey-	'to rain'
toy-	'to salute'
cey-	'to do'
ney-	'to weave'

2.a.2.

aar-	'to make loud noise'
oor-	'to remember'
paar-	'to dwell'
poor-	'to become wet,
besar-	'to sweat'
biir-	'to swell'
baar-	'to cast'
ciir-	'to become fattened'
ceer-	'to join'
neer-	'to become thin'
nuur-	'to straighten'

2.a.3.

etuX-	'to take'
atuX-	'to near'

uṭuX-	'to wear'
peruX-	'to increase'
pavuX-	'to half'
payuX-	'to become ripe'
puuX-	'to blossom'
beRuX-	'to hate'
beḷuX-	'to whiten'
taṭuX-	'to prevent'
eeRuX-	'to oppose'
caX-	'to die'
kaRaX-	'to blacken'
kaaX-	'to protect'
koṭuX-	'to give'
koruX-	'to string'
kooX-	'to string'
kuruX-	'to sprout'
maṇaX-	'to smell'
muyuX-	'to become big'
muuX-	'to ripen'

2.b. **Past marker / - R - /**

eeR-	'to agree'
aR-	'to become broken'
peR-	'to give birth'
biR-	'to sell'
tooR-	'to fail'
n̲ooR-	'to observe'
n̲uuR-	'to spin'

2. c. **Past marker / -ṭ- /**

iṭ-	'to put'

iruṇ-	'to darken'
uruṇ-	'to roll'
poraṇ-	'to be smeared'
biṇ-	'to split'
beraṇ-	'to become upset'
baraṇ-	'to become dry'
teraṇ-	'to menstruate'
toṭ-	'to touch'
cuṭ-	'to bake'
curuṇ-	'to become rolled'
keṭ-	'to be put off'
keeṭ-	'to hear'
kaṭ-	'to steal'
kaṇ-	'to see'
karaṇ-	'to gnaw'
koṇ-	'to hit'
moraṇ-	'to growl'
n̲aṭ-	to plant'
n̲iiṇ-	'to become long'
n̲uuṇ-	'to penetrate'

d. Past marker / -c /

iṭiX-	'to strike'

iniX-	'to become sweet'
eraX-	'to roar'
erattiX-	'to double'
elaX-	'to excuse payment'
atiX-	'to beat'
ataX-	'to remit'
anugrakiX-	'to bless'
anusariX-	'to obey'
anyeesiX-	'to enquire'
ariX-	'to filter'
alankariX	'to decorate'
avasaaniX-	'to end'
ayaX-	'to send'
aasiX	'to hope'
aalooeiX-	'to think'
onniX-	'to unite'
oyiX-	'to empty'
oormiX-	'to remember'
upayookiX-	'to use'
pitiX-	'to hold'
peetiX-	'to fear'
pataX-	'to boil'
patiX-	'to learn'
paripaviX-	'to complain'
paricayiX-	'to familiarise'
payiX-	'to be hungry'
praartiX-	'to pray'
bitiX-	'to judge'
bitaani [illegible]-	'to decorate'
bicaariX-	'to presume'
birootiX-	'to be in enmity'

biḷiX-	'to call'
bísvasiX-	'to believe'
betaX-	'to sow'
beRaX-	'to shiver'
beX-	'to place'
bekumaaniX-	'to respect'
be'amiX-	'to suffer'
bayiX-	'to take food'
baatiX-	'to argue'
baaviX-	'to assume'
baayiX-	'to read'
bootiX-	'to become impressed'
tiirumaaniX-	'to decide'
taḷiX-	'to sprinkle'
taamasiX-	'to delay'
toṭaX	'to wipe'
toṇaX-	'to aid'
dekiX-	'to digest'
daakiX-	'to become thirsty'
ciRiX-	'to cheat'
cavaX-	'to chew'
cooyiX-	'to ask'
jiiviX-	'to live'
jeviX-	'to chant'
jeyiX-	'to win'
ketaX-	'to gasp'
kaṭiX-	'to b te'
kaláasiX-	'to end'
kaḷiX-	'to play'
kayiX-	'to unite'
kaaX-	'to bear fruit'

koraX-	'to cough'
kuRiX-	'to note'
kuḷiX-	'to bathe'
maRaX-	'to screen'
maṭiX-	'to be unwilling'
man̲triX-	'to whisper'
mariX-	'to die'
moḷaX-	'to sprout'
n̲iriiX-	'to consider'
n̲eraX-	'to become grey'
n̲elaX-	'to become stopped'
n̲elooḷiX-	'to weep'
n̲aṭiX-	'to pretend'
naśiX-	'to become ruined'
n̲ayiX-	'to work'
n̲aaṇiX-	'to become shy'
recciX-	'to save'
resiX-	'to enjoy'
ruciX-	'to taste'
laapiX-	'to make profit'
sakaayiX-	'to help'
samaataaniX-	'to be at peac'
sammaaniX-	'to present'
saatiX-	'to achieve'
caatiiniX-	'to influence'
saavataaniX-	'to delay'
yoociX-	'to agree'

Set. 3. Stems taking nasals or nasal + stop as the past marker :

3. a. Past marker / -n- /

3. a. 1.

irun-	'to sit'
eran-	'to beg'
alan-	'to measure'
onan-	'to become awakened'
oyan-	'to be in difficulty'
peRan-	'to be born'
paRan-	'to fly'
paran-	'to become spread'
poRan-	'to be born'
polan-	'to become morning'
ban-	'to come'
balan-	'to grow'
tan-	'to give'
toRan-	'to become opened'
toran-	'to burrow'
coman-	'to carry'
kaRan-	'to milk'
kaman-	'to turn upside down'
kon-	'to kill'

maRan-	'to forget'
malan	'to become spread'
nin-	'to stand'
natan-	'to walk'
nuun-	'to creep'

3.a.2.

amar-	'to become pressed'
onar-	'to wake up'
patar-	'to spread'
potir-	'to become moist'
paar-	'to pour'
balar-	'to grow'
baar-	'to gather'
tiir-	'to finish'
toor-	'to cease (as in rain)'
takar-	'to become ruined'
talar-	'to become weakened'
ceer-	'to join'
coor-	'to leak'
kalar-	'to mix'
kutir-	'to become soaked'
kulir-	'to feel chilly'
mutir-	'to venture'
muur-	'to reap'
neer-	'to offer (to God)'
nuur-	'to straighten up'

3.b. Past marker / -nt- /

no-	'to ache'
ve-	'to ache'

3.c. Past marker / -n- /

bii-	'to fall'
taa-	'to become lowered'

3.d. Past marker / -nn /

iti-	'to collapse'
iri-	'to crawl'
iri-	'to pluck'
eRi-	'to throw'
eri-	'to burn'
aRi-	'to know'
ati-	'to become settled down'
ata-	'to become closed'
ani-	'to wear'
ana-	'to become put out'
ari-	'to scrape'
ara-	'to become mulled'
ali-	'to melt'
ala-	'to wander'
ayi-	'to break loose'
aya-	'to become loosened'
oRa-	'to harden'
oti-	'to become ruptured'
ota-	'to become broken'
ola-	'to become shaken'
oyi-	'to become emptied'

uri-	'to become slipped off'
piri-	'to become separated'
pii-	'to squeeze'
peṭa-	'to wriggle'
paRi-	'to become plucked'
paRa-	'to say'
paṇi-	'to work'
paa-	'to run'
poti-	'to cover'
poṭi-	'to become crushed'
pori-	'to become fried'
beḷa-	'to become ripe'
bara-	'to draw'
bala-	'to be in a fix'
baḷa-	'to become bent'
tiri-	'to turn'
teka-	'to be full'
tera-	'to search'
teḷi-	'to become clear'
tee-	'to wear out'
taṭa-	'to prevent'
taṇi-	'to become cooled'
tuni-	'to venture'
cii-	'to become decayed'
ceri-	'to become turned'
cama-	'to adorn oneself'
caa-	'to become bent'
coRi-	'to scratch'
coRa	'to twine'
cuḷi-	'to become creased'
kara-	'to weep'

kayi-	'to be finished'
kaa-	'to be hot'
koyi-	'to fall (as leaves)'
koya-	'to be in a fix'
kuyi-	'to become dug'
mee-	'to graze'
maRi-	'to become capsized'
maRa-	'to disappear'
maṭa-	'to plait'
maa-	'to become faded'
mori-	'to become roasted'
muRi-	'to get bruised'
muṭi-	'to become ruined'
n̲eRa-	'to become filled'
n̲ana-	'to become wet'

3.1.17.3. Verb Stem Alternation:

3.1.17.3.1. General rules:

1. { (C)VVv } / ∞ (C)VV- ∞(C)VVk- ∞(C)VVy- ∞ (C)VVv- /

(C) VV- occurs before Pr. T. marker / -n̲n̲- / (41.1)

(C) VVk- occurs before Tr. marker T. (11.1) (43.1)

(C) VVy- occurs before P.T. markers / -ϕ / and / -i / (43.2)

(C) VVv- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { aav- } / aa- aak- aay- aav- /

aa + n̲n̲ + u	'becomes'
aak + k + i	'made to become'
aay + i	'became'
aav + aan	'for becoming'

{ poov- } / poo pook- -pooy-
poov- /

poo + nn-u 'goes'

pook + k + ϕ-u 'going'
pooy + ϕ + a 'which went'
poov + um 'will go'

2. { (C)VCVv- } / OO (C) VCVkk- OO (C)VCVk- OO(C)VCVv- / OO(C)VCVkk- occurs before the V.N. marker / -am / (55.3.3)

(C)VCVk- occurs before Tr. marker T. (11.1)
(C)VCVv- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { eḷav- } / eḷak- eḷav- /

eḷak + k + unn-u 'makes to move'

eḷav + i 'moved'

{ peruv- } / peruk- peruv- /

E.g. perukk + am 'multiplication ; increase'

peruk + k + unn-u 'makes to increase'

peruv + um 'will increase'

3. { --t / R } / OO--tt / RR- OO--t / R- /
-tt / RR- occurs before the V. N. marker / -ϕ- / (55.3.9)
-t / R occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { eyit- } / eyitt- -eyit- /

eyitt + ϕ u 'writing'
eyit + um 'will write'
eyit + i 'wrote'

{ oot- } / oott- oot- /

oott + ϕ-u 'chanting'
oot + unn-u 'chants'

oot + i 'chanted'

{ uuR- } / uuRR- uuR- /

uuRR + ϕ 'spring' (of water)

uuR + uva 'to spring'

uuR + unn-u 'springs'

{ kiiR- } / kiiRR- kiiR- /

kiiRR + ϕ 'fragment'; split to piece,

kiiR + unn-u 'splits'

kiiR + um 'will split'

4. { (C)Vy- } / ∞(C)Vyi- ∞(C)Vy- /

(C)Vyi- occurs before the V.N. marker / -tt— (55.3)

(C)Vy- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { ey- } / eyi- ey- /

eyi + tt-u 'shooting (with arrow)

ey + t-u 'shot (with arrow)'

ey + um 'will shoot (with arrow')

{ ney- } / neyi- ney- /

neyi + tt-u 'weaving'

ney + unn-u 'weaves'

ney + aam 'can weave'

5. {(C)(V)Vl-} / ∞(C)(V)VR- ∞(C)(V)Vl-(/) (C)(V)Vkk- /

(C)(V)VR- occurs before P.T. maker / -R- / (43.4)

(C)(V)Vl- (/)(C)(V)Vkk- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. {bil- } / biR- bil- (/) bikk- /

biR+R-u 'sold'

bil+k+unn-u (/) 'bikk+unnu-u 'sells'

{tool- } / tooR- tool- (/) tookk- /

tooR+R-u 'failed'

tool+k-um (/) tookk+um 'will fail'

6. {--l-} / OO - n- OO --t- OO--l-- /

--n- occurs before the P.T. marker / -t- / (43.5)

--t- occurs before the Tr. marker / -T- / (11.1)

--l- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. {ural-} / urun- urut- urul- /

urun+t-u 'rolled'

urut+t+i 'made to roll'

urul+alu 'rolling'

{niil-} / niin- niit- niil- /

niin+t-u 'lengthened'

niit+t+um 'will make to lengthen'

niil+unn-u 'lengthens'

7. { --V(C)Ci- } / OO--V(C)C- OO--V(C)Ci- /

--V(C)C- occurs before the V. N. markers / -anam / (55.3.5); / -ana / (55.4.3); / -am / (55.3.3) and / -a / (55.4.5)

--V(C)Ci- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { bari- } / bar- bari- /

bar + anam 'reign'

bari + kk + unn-u 'reigns'

bari + c + c-u 'reigned'

{ mari- } / mar- / mari- /

mar + anam 'death'

mari + kk + aam 'can die'

mari + kk + um 'will die'

{ aalocci- } / aalooc- aalooc- /

aalooc + ana 'thinking'
aalooci + c + c–u 'thought'
aalooci + kk + unn–u 'thinks'

{ praarti– } / praart– praarti– /
praart + ana 'prayer'
praarti + kk + um 'will pray'
praarti + c + c–u 'prayed'

{ upayooki– } / upayook– upayooki– /
upayook + am 'use'
upayooki + kk + aam 'can use'
upayooki + kk + um 'will use'

{ jeyi – } / jey– jeyi– /
jey + am 'success'
jeyi + kk + um 'will succeed'
jeyi + c + c-u 'succeeded'

8. { —VCi– } / OO—VVC– OO—VCi– /
—VVC– occurs before the V. N. marker / –am / (55.3.3)
—VCi– occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { alaṅkari– } / alaṅkaar–
alaṅkari– /
alaṅkaar + am 'decoration'
alaṅkari + c + c–u 'decorated'
alaṅkari + kk + um 'will decorate'

{ n̲asi– } / n̲aas– n̲asi– /
n̲aas + am 'ruin'
n̲asi + kk + un̲n̲–u 'becoming ruined'
n̲asi + c + c–u 'became ruined'

9. {--CVl / r / ϕ - C / ∞ --CVn- ∞ CVl / r / ϕ - /

--CVn- occurs before P.T. marker / -n / (43:7)

--CVl / r / ϕ- occurs elsewhere:

E. g. { kol- } / kon- kol- /

kon + n-u	'killed'
kol + unn-u	'kills'
kol + aam	'can kill'

{ col- } / con- col- /

con + n–u	'recited'
col + um	'will recite'
col + aam	'can recite'

{ bar- } / ban- bar- /

ban + n-u	'came'
bar + av-u	'income'
bar + i-	'come (Imp.)'

{ tar- } / tan- tar- /

tan + n-u	'gave'
tar + um	'will give'
tar + aam	'can give'

{ nata- } / natan- nata- /

natan + n–u	'walked'
natan + kk + um	'will walk'
nata + pp-u	'walking'

{ ala- } / alan- ala- /

alan + n-u	'measured'

ala + kk + uva 'to measure'

ala + v-u 'measurement'

10. { CVVv- } / ꝏ CV- ꝏ CVVv /
CV- occurs before the P.T. marker / -n-- / (43.8)

CVVv- occurs elsewhere.
E.g. { noov- } / no- noov- /

no + nt-u 'ached'

noov + unn-u 'aches'

noov-u 'aching'

{ veev- } / Ve- veev- /
ve + nt-u 'became cooked'

veev + um 'will became cooked'
veev + unn-u 'becomes cooked'

11. { CVVy } / ꝏ CVV- ꝏ CVVy- /
CVV- occurs before P. T. markers / -n- / (43.9)

and / -nn- / (43.10)
CVVy- occurs elsewhere.
E g. { taay- } / taa- taay- /
taa + n-u 'sunk'

taay + um 'will sink'
taay + ca 'depth'
{ biiy- } / bii- biiy- /
bii + n-u 'fell'

biiy + unn-u 'falls'

biiy+ca 'fall'
{ maay- } / maa- may /

maa + nn-u 'faded'

maay + um 'will fade'
maay + a 'illusion'
{ meey- } / mee- meey- /

mee + nn-u 'grazed'
meey + unn-u 'grazes'

meey + al-u 'grazing'

12. { (C)VCVy- } / OO(C)VCV- OO (C)VCVy- /
(C)VCV- occurs before the V. N. markers / ccal- / (51.1.1) / -v- / (55.3.8) / -ϕ- / (55.3.9) Tr. M. / -kk- / (31.2) and P. T. marker / -nn- / (43.10)
(C)VCVy- occurs elsewhere.

E. g. { eriy- } / eri- eriy- /
eri + ccal 'burning'
eri + ϕ 'burning taste'
eri + kk + um 'will burn'

eri + nn-u 'burned'
{ neRa- } / neRa- neRay- /

neRa + v-u 'fullness'

neRa + kk-um 'will make full'

neRa + nn-u 'became full'

neRay + al-u 'becoming full'

neRay + unn-u 'becomes full'

3.1.17.3.2 Restricted rules:

1. { ov- } / ovu- ov- /

ovu - occurs before the V. N. marker / -ϕ- / (55 1.5)

E.g. ovu + kk + ϕ-u 'flow'
ov- occurs elsewhere.
E.g. ov + unn-u 'flows'

ov + i 'flowed'

2. { been- } / been- beent- /

been- occurs before the F. T. marker / -am / (55.3.4)

E.g. been + am 'will need'

beent- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. beent + a 'need not'

beent + ϕ + a 'which needed'

3. { nookk- } / noott- nookk /

noott- occurs before the V.N. marker / -am / (55.3.4)

E.g. noott + am 'look'

nookk- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. nookk + i 'looked'
nookk + am 'can look'

4. { patu } / pata- patu /

pata occurs before the V.N. marker / -v / (55.5 2)

E.g. pata + v u 'pavement'

patu- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. patu + t + t-u 'paved'

patu + kk + um 'will pave'

5. { puu- } / puv- pum- puu- /

puv- occurs before the V.N. marker / -ϕ- / (55.2.5)

E.g.	puv + ϕ u	'flower'
pum-	occurs before / ciRi /	
E.g.	pum + ciRi	'smile'
puu-	occurs elsewhere.	
E.g.	puu + t + t u	'blossomed'
	puu + kk + unn-u	'blossoms'

6. { caav- } / ca- caav- /

ca- occurs before the P.T. marker / -t- / (43 3)

E.g.	ca + t + t-u	'died'
caau-	occurs elsewhere.	
E.g.	caav + um	'will die'
	caav + unn u	'dies'

7. { kaa } / kaav- kaa- /

kaav- occurs before the V.N. marker / -al- / (55.1.2)

E g:	kaav + al	'protection'
kaa-	occurs elsewhere.	
E.g.	kaa + t + t-u	'protected'
	kaa + kk + unn-u	'protects'

8. { mana- } / man- mana- /

man- occurs before the V.N. marker / -am / (55.3.4)

E.g. man + am 'pleasant small'

mana- occurs elsewhere.

E.g.	mana + t + t-u	'smelt pleasantly'
	mana + kk + um	'will smell pleasantly'

9. { un- } / uut- uun- un- /

uut- occurs before the Tr. marker / -T- / (11.1)

E.g. uuṭ + ṭ + i 'fed'

uuṇ- occurs before the V.N. marker / -ϕ- / (55.2.5)

E.g. uuṇ + ϕ-u 'meals'

un- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. uṇ + unn-u . 'takes meal'

uṇ + aam 'can take meals'

10. { keel- } / keeṭ- keeḷ- (/) kee- /

keeṭ- occurs before P.T. marker / -ṭ- / (43.5)

E.g. keeṭ + ṭ-u 'heard'

keeḷ- occurs elsewhere freely varying with / kee- /

E.g. keeḷ + k + unn-u (/) kee + kk + unn-u 'hears'

11. { kaḷ- } / ka- kaṭ- kaḷ- kaḷa- /

ka- occurs before the L.M. / -kk- / (11.7)

E.g, ka + kk + um 'will steal'

kaṭ- occurs before the P.T. marker / -ṭ- / (43.5)

E.g. kaṭ + ṭ-u 'stole'

kaḷ- occurs before the V.N. marker / -am / (53.3.4)

E.g. kaḷ + am 'falsehood'

kaḷa- occurs elsewhere-

E.g. kaḷa + vu- 'theft'

12. { kaaṇ- } / kaṇ- kaaṭ- kaay- kaaṇ- /

kaṇ- occurs before the P.T. marker / -ṭ- / (43.5)

E.g, kaṇ + ṭ-u 'saw'

kaaṭ- occurs before the Tr. marker / -T- / (11.1)
E.g: kaaṭ + ṭ + i 'showed'

kaay- occurs before the V.N. marker / -ca / (55.3.2)
E.g. kaay + ca 'sight'
kaaṇ- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. kaaṇ + um 'will see'

kaaṇ + aam 'can see'

13. { koḷ- } / koṇ- koḷ- /

koṇ- occurs before the P.T. marker / -ṭ- / (43.5)

E.g. koṇ + ṭ-u 'hit'

koḷ- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. koḷ + um 'will hit'

koḷ + unn-u 'hits'

14. { eraṭṭ- } / eraṭṭ- eraṭṭi- /

eraṭṭ- occurs before V. N marker / -a / (55.4.4)

E.g. eraṭṭ + a 'double'

eratti- occurs elsewhere.
E.g. eraṭṭi + c + c-u 'doubled'

eraṭṭi + kk + um 'will double'

15. { ari- } / taripp- ari- /
taripp- occurs before the V. N. marker / -a /
(55.4.5)
E.g: taripp + a 'filter'
ari- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. ari + c + c·u 'filtered'
ari + kk + um 'will filter'

16. { deyi- } / dekan- deyi- /
dekan- occurs before the V. N. marker / -am / (55.3.4)
E.g. dekan + am 'digestion'
deyi- occurs elsewhere.
E.g. deyi + c + c-u 'digested'
deyi + kk + um 'will digest'

17. { cooyi- } / coody- cooyi- /
coody- occurs before the V. N.marker / -am / (55.3.4)
E.g. coody + am 'question'
cooyi- occurs elsewhere.
E.g. cooyi + kk + um 'will ask'
cooyi + c + c-u 'asked'

18. { jiivi: } / jiivit- jiiv- jiivi- /
jiivit- occurs before the V.N. marker / -am / (55.3.4)
E.g. jiiv + am 'life'
jiiv- occurs before the V.N. marker / -an / (55.4.4)
E.g. jiiv + an 'life'
jiivi- occurs elsewhere.
E.g jiivi + c + c-u 'lived'

19. { kaayi- } / ka- kaa- kaay- (/)
kaaya- kaayi- /
ka- occurs before the V. N. marker / ϕ / (55.2.5) when it occurs as the second constituent in a phrase.
E.g. teem + ka + ϕ 'coconut fruit'
kayippa + ka + ϕ 'bittergourd fruit'
kaa- occurs before the P. T. marker / -c- / (43.6)
E.g. kaa + c + c-u 'bore fruit'
kaay- occurs before the V. N. marker / -ϕ- / (55.2.5) when it occurs in isolation freely varying with / kaaya /

E.g. kaay + ϕ-u (/) kaaya 'fruit'
kaayi- occurs elsewhere.
E.g. kaayi + kk + uṉṉ-u 'bears fruit'

kaay + kk + um 'will bear fruit'

20. { ṉaṭi- } / ṉaṭ- ṉaṭi- /

ṉaṭ- occurs before the V.N. marker / -an / (55.4.4)

E.g. ṉaṭ + an 'actor'

ṉaṭi- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. ṉaṭi + c — c-u 'pretended'

ṉaṭi + kk- uṉṉ-u 'pretends'

21. { sampaati- } / sampaady- sampaati- /
sampaady- occurs before the V. N. marker / -am / (55.3.4)

E.g. sampaady + am 'earnings'
sampaati- occurs elsewhere.
E.g. sampaati + c- c- u 'earned'
sampaati + kk + um 'will earn'

22. { saati- } / saady- saati- /
saady- occurs before the V. N. marker / -am / (55.3.4)

E.g. saady + am 'achievable'
saati- occurs elsewhere.
E.g. saati + kk + um 'will achieve'
saati + c + c-u 'achieved'

23. { iri- } / iruṉ- iri- /

iruṉ- occurs before the P. T. marker / -n- / (43.7)

E.g. iruṉ + ṉ-u 'sat'

iri- occurs elsewhere.

E. g. iri + kk + unn-u 'sits'

iri + pp + u 'sitting'

24. { tin- } / tiiR- tin- /

tiiR- occurs before the Tr. marker / -T- / (11.1)

E. g. tiiR + R + i 'fed'

tiiR + R + a 'food'

tin- occurs elsewhere.

E. g. tin + um 'will eat'

tin + aam 'can eat'

25. { kaRa- } / kaRav- kaRan- kaRa- /

kaRav- occurs before the V. N. marker / -a- / (55. 4. 5)

E. g. kaRav + a 'milking'

kaRan- occurs before the P. T. marker / -n- / (43.7)

E. g. kaRan + n-u 'milked'

kaRa- occurs elsewhere.

E. g. kaRa + kk + um 'will milk'

kaRa + kk + unn-u 'is milking'

3.2. Defective Verb:

Those units which take no tense markers, but take or are capable of taking negative markers are designated as Defective Verbs.

3.2.0. Position Class:

	60	70
Stem	61. Neg.	71. V.P.
		72. R.P.
		73. D.V.N.

3.2.1. Negative :

St +

61. {-aat} / -aaṇṭ- -aat- -aay- -a- /

61.1.-aaṇṭ- occurs before the verbal participle marker / -u / (71.1)

E.g.	ill + aaṇṭ + u	'not having'
	all + aaṇṭ + u	'without being'
	ball + aaṇṭ + u	'impossibly'

61.2.-aat- occurs before the Relative Participle marker / -a / (72. 1)

E.g.	ill + aat + a	'without having'
	all + aat + a	'which is not'
	ball + aat + a	'impossible'

61.3. -aay- occurs before the verbal noun marker / ka- / (73.1)

E.g.	ball - aay - ka	'impossibility'
	ill - aay -ka	'absense'

61.4. -a occurs elsewhere.

E.g.	ill + a	'not'
	all + a	'no'

3.2.2. Verbal Participle:

St + Neg. +

71. { -u } / -u /

E.g.	ball + aaṇṭ + u	'impossibly'
	ill + aaṇṭ + u	'not having'

3.2.3. Relative Participle:

St + Neg. +

72. { -a } / -a /

E.g.	ball + aat + a	'impossible'
	ill + aat + a	'without having'

3.2.4. Defective Verbal Noun:
St + Neg. +
73. { -ka } / -ka /

E.g. ill + aay + ka 'absense'
ball + aay + ka 'impossibility'

3.2.5. Morphemic suffixes described:

61.	-aat-	Negative
71.	-u	Verbal participle
72.	-a	Relative participle
73.	-ka	Defective Verbal Noun

3 3. Appellative:
Those units which do not take tense or negative markers but take or are capable of taking some of the verb or noun affixes are designated as Appellatives.

3.3.0. Position Class:

	80
Stem	81. A.V.P.
	82. A.R.P.
	83 A.N.
	84. G.Pl.
	85. N.G.Sg.

3.3.1. Appellative Verbal Participle:
St +
81. { -nn } / ∞ -nn- /

-nn- occurs after / na- /

E.g. na +nn-u 'good'

3.3.2. Appellative Relative Participle:
St +

82. { -a } / OO-am OO -um OO -a /

82.1. -am occurs after / eḷ- / and / pay- /

before word juncture.

E.g. eḷ + am 'young'

pay + am 'old'

82.2. -um occurs after / per- / and / koṭ- /

before word juncture:

E.g. per-um 'intense'

koṭ um 'great'

82.3. -a occurs elsewhere.

E.g. pal + a 'many'

bali + a 'big'

cel + a 'some'

ceRi + a 'small'

nall + a 'good'

3.3.3. Appellative Noun:

St +

83. { -ma } / OO -ma OO -p OO -ppam /

83.1. -ma occurs after / nan / and / tin /

E.g. nan + ma 'goodness'

tin + ma 'evilness'

83.2. -p occurs after / nal / and / til /

E.g. nal + p-u 'goodness'

til + p-u 'evilness'

83.3. -ppam occurs elsewhere.

E g. ceRu + ppam 'smallness'

balu + ppam 'bigness'

3.3.4. Gender Plural:

St +

84 { -ar- } / OO-ar- /

-ar- occurs after / pal- / and / cel- /

E.g. pal + ar-u 'many persons'
cel + ar-u 'some persons'

3.3.5. Nongender Singular :

St +

85. { -t- } / ∞ -ṭ- ∞ -t- /

85.1. -ṭ- occurs after / iṇ /

E.g. iṇ + ṭ-u 'yes'

85.2. -t- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. eṭa + t-u 'left'

bala + t-u 'right'
balu + t-u 'big one'
ceRu + t-u 'small one'

3.3.6. Morphemic suffixes described :

81.	-nn-	Appellative Verbal Participle
82.	-a	Appellative Relative Participle
83.	-ma	Appellative Noun
84.	-ar-	Gender Plural
85.	-t-	Nongender Singular

3.3.7. Stem alternation:

1. { eḷa- } / ∞ eḷ- ∞ eḷa- /

eḷ- occurs before the Appellative Relative Participle marker / -am / (82.1)

E.g. eḷ + am 'young'

eḷa- occurs elsewhere

E.g. ela + ppam 'tenderness'

2. { ceRu- } / ∞ ceRi- ∞ ciRR- ∞ ceRu- /

ceRi- occurs before the Appellative Relative Participle marker / -a / (82.3)

E.g. ceRi + a 'small'

ciRR- occurs before V in word juncture.

E.g ciRR + uli 'small chisel'

ciRR + ulli 'onion'

ceRu- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. ceRu + ppam 'youth'

ceRu + t-u 'small'

3. { nal- } / ∞ na- ∞ nan- ∞ nal- ∞ nall- /

na- occurs before the Appellative Noun marker / -nn- /

E.g. na + nn-u 'goodness'

nan- occurs before the Appellative Noun marker / -ma /

E.g. nan + ma 'goodness'

nal- occurs before the Appellative Noun marker / -p- / (83.2)

E. g. nal + pu 'goodness'

nall- occurs before the Appellative Relative Participle marker / -a- / (82.3)

E. g. nall + a 'good'

4. { til- } / ∞ tin- ∞ til /

tin- occurs before the Appellative Noun marker / ma- / (83.1)

E. g. tin + ma 'evilness'

til- occurs before the Appellative Noun marker / -p- / (83.2)

E. g. til + p-u 'evilness'

5. { balu- } / ∞ bali- ∞ balu- /

bali- occurs before the Relative Participle marker / -a / (82.3)

E. g. bali + a 'big'

balu- occurs elsewhere.

E. g. balu + ppam 'bigness'

balu + tu 'big one'

3.4 Noun:

Units which do not take tense markers but do take case markers are designated as nouns.

3.4.0. Position Class:

	90	100	110	120
Stem	91. Sg.	101. Masc.	111. G. Pl.	121. Acc.
	92. Pl.	102. Fem.	112. N. G. Pl.	122. Soc.
	93. N. G. Sg.	103. D. Pl.	113. L. M. 2.	123. Dat.
	94. L. M. 1.			124. Gen.
	95. Ord.			125. Loc. 1
	96. D. N.			126. Loc. 2
				127. Voc.
				128. Abl.

3.4.1 Number:

St +

Number markers occur after first person second person and after pronominal bases:

3.4.1.1 Singular:

91. { -n } / ∞ -ϕ- ∞ n /

91. { -n } / ∞ -ϕ- ∞-n /

91.1 -ϕ- occurs after / iyy- /

E.g. iyy + ϕ-u 'you (Sg.)'

91.2 -n occurs elsewhere.

E.g.	n̄aa + n	'I'
	i + n + Ra	'your (Sg.)'
	a + n + Ra	'my'
	ta + n + Ra	'oneself'

3.4.1.2. Plural :

92. { -m- } / ∞ -ḷ- ∞ -m- /

92.1 -ḷ- occurs after / n̄aa- /

E.g. n̄aa + ḷ-u 'we (Excl. Pl.)'

92.2 -m- occurs elsewhere.

E.g.	i + m + kaḷ u	'you (Pl)'
	n̲a + m + aḷ-u	'we (Incl)'
	ta + m + kaḷ-u	'of themselves'

3.4.2. Non-gender Singular :

St +

93. { -t- } / ∞ -n̲t- ∞ -t- /

93. 1 -n̲t- occurs after the interrogative base / e- /

E g. e + n̲t-u 'what'

93.2. -t- occurs after demonstrative and interrogative bases except / e- /

E.g.	i + t-u	'this'
	a + t-u	'that'
	ee + t-u	'which'

3.4.3. Link morphl:

St +

94. { -tt- } / ∞ -tt- ∞ -RR- ∞-um /

94.1. -tt- occurs after / oru- / before gender markers:

E.g.	oru + tt + an	'one man'
	oru + tt + i	'one woman'

94.2. -RR- occurs after demonstrative bases / ii- / and / ayi- /

E.g. ii + RR + a 'these'
ayi + RR + a 'those'

94.3. –um occurs after / aan- / and / pen- /.

E.g. aan + um + kal-u 'men'

pen + um kal-u 'women'

3.4.4. Ordinal:
St +

95. { -aam } / ꝏ-aam /

95.1. –aam occurs after all basic numerals except / muntaani / ; / maakaani / ; / kaal / ; / ara / ; / leccam / and / kooti / .

E.g. onn + aam 'first'

patt + aam 'tenth'

3.4.5. Derived Nouns :

Derived nouns may be formed by adding (a) nongender singular (93.2), gender (101, 102), gender plural (111) and nongender plural (112) markers and (b) derived noun markers to verbal nouns, appellatives, noun stems and clitics.

3.4.5.1. Derived noun markers :
St +

3.4.5.1.1 Qualitative :

96.1. { –attam } / ꝏ –a ꝏ –attam /

96.1.1. -a occurs after / oRR- / ; / eratt- / and / katam- /

E.g. oRR+a 'single'
eratt+a 'double'

katam+a 'duty'

96.1.2 -attam occurs elsewhere.

E.g. kaaṭ- + attam 'barbarity'

viir- + attam 'bravery'

3.4.5.1.2 Quantitative :

96.2. { -tra } / ∞ -tra /

-tra occurs after demonstrative bases / i- / ; / a- / and / e- /

E. g.	i + tra		'this much'
	a + tra		'that much'
	e + tra		'how much'

3.4.5.1.3 Possessive :

96.3. { -i } / -i /

E. g.	joiv + i	'living object'
	mu + kaal + i	'tripod'

3.4.5.1.4 Locative :

96.4. { -ini } / ∞ -iRRa ∞ -ini /

-iRRa occurs after / paṭinn̄ / .

E. g. paṭinn̄ + iRRa 'western room'

-ini occurs after / teek / and / baṭakk /.

E. g.	tekk + ini	'southern room'
	baṭakk + ini	'northern room'

3.4.6 Gender :

St ± L. M. / Ord. +

3.4.6.1 Masculine :

101. { -an } / ∽ -ϕ ∽ -n ∞ -an /

101.1. ∽ -ϕ occurs after all / r / ending stems and after / i / ending stems other than those of the (C) (V)VCV pattern.

E. g. n̲aayar + ϕ-u 'a Nair'

aas̓aari + ϕ 'a carpenter'

101.2 ∽-n occurs after VV ending stems.
E. g. oo + n 'he'
moo + n 'son'
tampraa + n 'man of higher caste'

101.3. -an occurs elsewhere.
E.g. eeṭṭ + an 'elder brother'
ani + an 'younger brother'
kaati + an 'barber'

3 4.6.2 Feminine :

102. { -atti } / ∞ -ḷ ∞ -aḷ- ∽ -i ∞ -icci
∞ -cci ∞ -ṭṭi ∞ -atti /

102 1 -ḷ- occurs after (C) VV stems

E. g. oo + ḷ-u 'she'
moo + ḷ-u 'daughter'

102.2. -aḷ- occurs after / iv /

E. g iv + aḷ-u 'she (Prox.)'

102.3. -i occurs after Link morph / -tt- /
E g. oru + tt + i 'one she'

102.4. icci occurs after / r / ending stems.
E. g. n̲aayar + icci 'Nair woman'
n̲ampyaar + icci 'Nampiyar woman'

102.5. -cci occurs after / i / ending stems except those of the pattern VCV and after / ee- /
E. g. taṭi + cci 'bulky woman'

aasaari + cci 'carpenter woman'
ee + cci 'elder sister'

102.6. -tti occurs after / tampraa- /

E.g. tampraa - tti 'woman of higher caste'

102.7. -atti occurs elsewhere.

E.g. ani + atti 'younger sister'
tiyy + atti 'Tiyya woman'
tont + atti 'old woman'

3.4.7. Double Plural:
St + Pl. +

103. { -kal- } / OO-al- OO-kal- /[11].

103.1 -al- occurs after I.P. Incl. Pl. / nam- /

E.g. na + m + al-u + 'we (Incl.)'

103.2. -kal- occurs after I.P. Pl. / im / and after reflexive plural / tam- /

E.g. i + m + kal-u 'you (Pl.)'

ta + m + kal + il-u 'among'

3.4.8. Gender Plural:[12].
St + G +

111. { -maar- } / OO -r- OO-kal- OO-ϕ- OO-maar- OO -ar-

111.1. OO-r- occurs after the interrogative base / aa- / and after VV ending stems.

E.g. aa + r-u 'who'
oo + r-u 'they'
ellaa + r + am 'everybody'

111.2. -kal- occurs after / mak- / and / ullam- /

E.g. mak + kal-u 'children'

ullam + kal-u 'relatives'

111.3. -ϕ- occurs after / kaar- /

E.g. naattu + kaar + ϕ-u 'natives'

pani + kaar + ϕ-u 'workers'

111.4. -maar- occurs after gender markers.

E.g. kall + an + maar-u 'thieves (masc. Pl.)'

tiyy + atti + maar-u 'Thiyya women'

aasaari + ϕ + maar-u 'carpenters'

111.5. -ar- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. iv + ar-u 'thesepeo ple(Prox.')

mupp + ar-u 'elderly man'

3.4.9. Nongender Plural:

St ± L M. +

112 { kal- } / ∽-al- ∞ -kal- /

112.1. ∽ -al- occurs after / i / ending stems.

E g. pacci + al-u 'birds'

kutti + al-u 'children'

112 2. -kal- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. maram + kal-u 'trees'

aalu + kal-u 'people'

pusu + kal-u 'worms'

3.4.10 Link morph2,[18]

St ± L.M.1 ± G +

L.M.2

113. { -in- } / ∞ -i ∞-im- ∞-in- /

113.1. -i occurs after C ending numeral stems when followed by C beginning stems.

E.g. pat + i ≠≠ muunnu 'thirteen'

nuuRR + i ≠≠ naalu 'hundred and four'

113.2. -im- occurs after other stems before word juncture.

E.g. maratt + im ≠≠ meelu 'on the tree'
kay + im ≠≠ meelu 'on the hand'

113.3. -in- occurs in all other environments before case markers except those of locative and vocative.

E.g. aana + in + a 'elephant (Acc.)'
kuṭṭi + in + aṭ u 'with child (Soc.)'

maan + in + u 'deer (Dat.)'
puuca + in + Ra 'of cat (Gen)'

3.4.11. Cases:
St ± L.M. / Ord. / D N. ± G / L.M.$_2$ +

3.4.11.1. Accusative:
121. { -a } / ∞-a /

E. g. aana + in + a 'elephant (Acc.)'
tiyyatti + maar + a 'Tiyya women (Acc.)'

3.4.11.2. Sociative:
122. { -aṭ- } / aṭ (/) oṭ- /

E. g. oon + aṭ u (/) 'with him (Soc.)'
oon + oṭ-u

3.4.11.3. Dative:
123. { -kk- } / ∽-u ∽-k- ∞ -ikk-∞ -akk- ∞ -kk- /
123.1. ∽-u occurs after stems ending in / n / except / in /; / an- / and / tan- /
E. g. oṉṉ + in + u 'to one (Dat.)'

oṉṉ + aam + an + u 'to the first man (Dat.)'

123.2. -k- occurs after stems ending in /r/ and /ḷ/

E.g. oor + k-u 'to them'
aaḷ + k-u 'to the person'

123.3. -ikk- occurs after /in-/ and /tan-/
E.g. in + ikk-u 'to you'
tan + ikk-u 'to one self'

123.4. -akk- occurs after /an-/
E.g. an + akk-u 'to me'

123.5. -kk- occurs after stems ending in /i/ and /a/
E.g. kuṭṭi + kk-u 'to child'

aana + kk-u 'to elephant'

3.4.11.4 Genitive:

124. { -Ra } / ∽-Ra ∽-a /

124.1. -Ra occurs after /in-/
E.g: in + Ra 'your'
kuṭṭi + in + Ra 'of child'

124.2. -a occurs after /r/ and /ḷ/

E.g. n̲aayar-a 'of Nair'

n̲ammaḷ-a 'of us (Incl.)'

3.4.11.5. Locative₁:

125. { -il- } / ∽-il /

E.g. paal + il u 'in the milk'
maratt + il-u 'in the tree'
pora + il-u 'in the house'

3.4.11.6. Locative₂:

126. { -kkal } / ∽-kal- ∽-kkal- ∽-ϕ- ∽-att /

126.1. ∽-kal- occurs after /l/ and /m/
E.g. baatil + kal-u 'at the door'
koḷatt + um + kal-u 'at the pond'

126.2. ഗ -kkal- occurs after V ending stems.
E.g. pati + kkal-u 'at the step'

aala + kkal-u 'at the cowshed'

126.3. ഗ -φ- occurs after / tt / ending stems.
E.g. poRatt + φ-u 'on the back'
maanatt + φ-u 'in the sky'

126.4. S-att- occurs elsewhere.
E.g. baramp + att u 'at the ridge'
ariy + attu u 'at the side'

3.4.11.7. Vocative

127. { -e } / ഗ-φ V(C)>V₁ ഗ -e /

127.1. ഗ-φ occurs after stems ending in / i / nd / u /
E.g. kutti / φ 'child (Voc.)'

pusu + φ 'worm (Voc.)'

127.2 V(C)>V₁ (where V(C) = a(n) and V = / a / or / o /) occurs after-an ending stems and in the stem / amma /. In / amma / o / freely varies with / -e / (127.3)
E.g. accan + (VC>₁) > acca (/) 'father (Voc.)'
cekkan + (VC>V₁) > cekka (/) 'cekko 'boy (Voc.)'
amma + (V>V₁) > ammo (/) amme 'mother (Voc.)'

127.3. ഗ -e occurs elsewhere.
E.g. mool + e 'daughter (Voc.)'

bakavaan + e 'God (Voc.)'

3.4.11.8 Ablative:

128. { -inn- } / ∞-inn- /

E·g.	kutti + inn-u	'from child'
	aana + inn-u	'from elephant'

3.4.12 Morphemic Suffixes described:

91.	-n	Singular
92.	-m-	Plural
93.	-t-	Nongender Singular
94.	-tt-	Link morph$_1$
95.	-aam	Ordinal
96.1.	-attam	Derived Noun
96.2.	-tra	Derived Noun
96.3.	-i	Derived Noun
96.4.	-ini	Derived Noun
101.	-an	Masculine
102.	-atti	Feminine
103.	-kal-	Double Plural
111.	-maar-	Gender Plural
112.	-kal-	Nongender Plural
113.	-in-	Link morph$_2$
121.	-a	Accusative
122.	-at-	Sociative
123.	-kk-	Dative
124.	-Ra	Genitive
125.	-il-	Locative$_1$
126.	-kkal-	Locative$_2$
127.	-e	Vocative
128.	-inn-	Ablative

3.4.13. Noun Stems :

3.4.13.1. Classification of noun stems :

Noun stems are classified on the basis of their stem alternants. According to this classification there are three major sets of noun stems :

1. Personal Pronouns
2. Numerals
3. Stems other than personal pronouns and numerals.

Set 1 has the following sub-sets :

1. a. First person pronouns
1. b. Second person pronouns
1. c. Reflexive pronouns

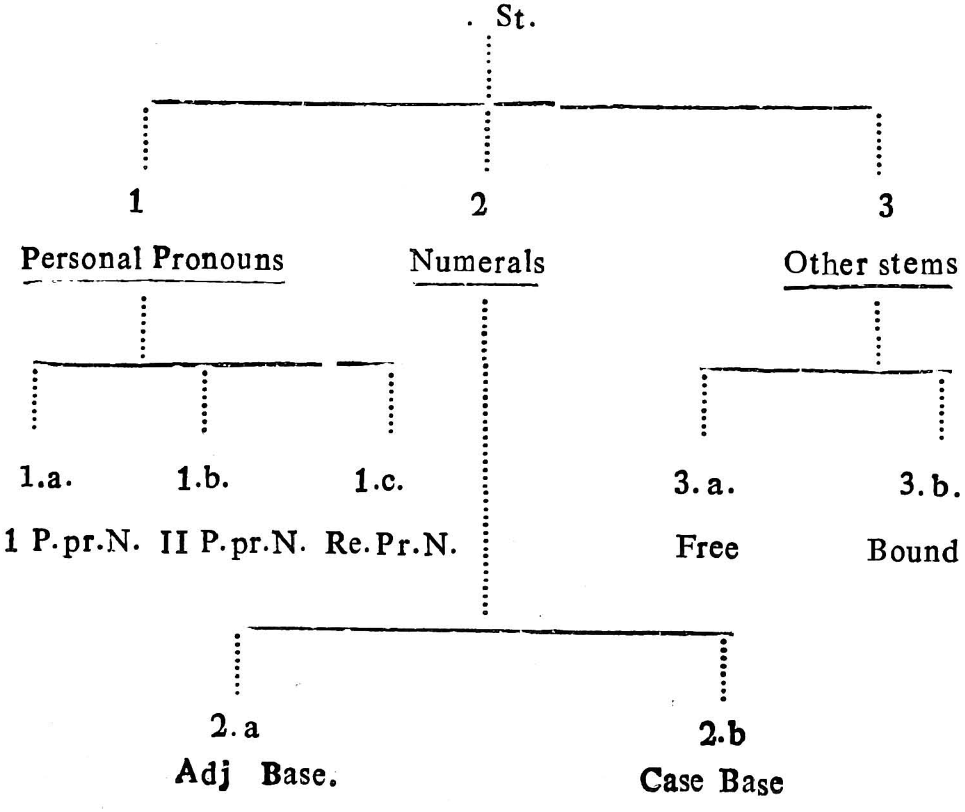
Set 2 has the following sub-sets:

2. a. Adjectival base
2. b. Case base

Set 3. has the following subjects :

3. a. Free stems
3. b. Bound stems

The classification may be diagramatically represented as follows :



3.4.13.1.1. Personal Pronouns :[14]

3.4.13.1.1.1. First Person :

3.4.13.1.1.1.1. Exclusive :

{ n̄aa- } / ∞ n̄aa- ∞ a- /

n̄aa- occurs before the Sg. marker / -n / (91.2) and / -ḷ- / (92.1)

E.g. n̄aa + n 'I'

n̄aa + ḷ-u 'we (Excl.)'

a- occurs elsewhere.

E.g.

a + n + Ra 'my (Gen.)'

a + n + akk-u 'to me (Dat.)'

?.4.13.1.1.1.2. Inclusive :

{ n̲a- } / ∞ n̲a- /

n̲a- occurs before the Pl. marker / -m- / (92.2)

E.g. na + m + aḷ-u 'we (Incl.)'

na + m + aḷ-a 'our (Incl.)'

3.4.13.1.1.2 Second Person :

{ iyy- } / ∞ iyy- ∞ i- /

iyy- occurs before the Sg. marker / -ϕ / (91.1)

E.g. iyy + ϕ-u 'you (Sg.)'

i- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. i + m + kaḷ-u 'you (Pl.)'

i + n + Ra 'your (Sg.)'

i + n + ikk-u 'to you'

3.4.13.1.1.3 Reflexive :

{ ta- } / ∞ taa- ∞ ta-/

taa- occurs before the Sg. marker /-n/ (91.2) when followed by W. J.

E.g. taa + n 'oneself'

ta- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. ta + n + il-u 'in oneself'

ta + m + il-u 'amongst themselves'

ta + m + kaḷ+a 'of themselves'

3.4.13.1.2. Numerals[15]:

3.4.13.1.2.1. Adjectival stems:

The adjectival numeral stems may be grouped under three heads on the basis of the alternant forms:

Group: I

—V occurs before C in W. J.

—C occurs before V in W.J.

Stems of the canonical forms (C) (V) CV, (C)VVC(V), CVVCC (V) and (VV) CVC (C) VCC(V) fall under this group.

Eg.

1. CV mu ≠≠ kaal-u 'three fourth'

VCV iru ≠≠ nuuR-u 'two hundred'

CVCV patu ≠≠ patt-u 'ten-ten'

2, VVC iir ≠≠ eeyu 'two sevens'

CVV naa ≠≠ nuuR-u 'four hundred'

CVVC naal ≠≠ aayiram 'four thousand'

CVVCV kooṭi ≠≠ nuuRu 'crore hundred'

3. CVVCC nuuRR ≠≠ eṭṭ-u 'hundred and eight'

CVVCCV nuuRRi≠≠muunn-u 'hundred and three'

4.	CVCCVCC	leccatt ≠≠ onn-u	'lakh and one'
	VVCVCVCCV	aayiratti ≠≠ rantu	'thousand and two'

Group : II

—C occurs before V and C in W.J. and M.J. Stems of the canxonical forms VCV and VVC fall under this group.

E.g.

1.	VCV	oru ≠≠ aal-u	'one person'
		oru ≠≠ kutti	'one child'
		oru + tt + an	'one person'
2.	VVC	iir ≠≠ ancu	'two fives'
		iir ≠≠ rantu	'two twos'
		oor + o	'each'

3.4.13.1.2.2. Case base stems :

Case base numeral stems may have the canonical forms (V)(V)(C)VC(V)(C), CVVCC, CVVCC and CVCCVC.

E.g.

1.	VCV	ori + kal-u	'once'
	VVC	aaR-u	'six'
	VCC	anc-	'five'
	CVC	aRu ≠≠ pat-u	'sixty'
	CVCC	rant-u	'two'
	CVVC	naal u	'four'
	VVCVCVC	aayiram	'thousand'
2.	CVVCV	kooti	'crore'
3.	CVVCC	muunn-u	'three'

4. CVCCVC leccam 'lakh'

3.4.13.1.2.3. Alternants of the basic numeral stems:

{ onn- } / ∞ oRR- ∞ ori- ∞ oru- ∞ oor- ∞ onn- /

oRR- occurs before the D. N. marker / -a / (96.1.1)

E.g. oRR + a 'single'

ori- occurs as a case base before Loc. 2 / -kkal- / (12.6.2)

E.g. ori + kkal-u 'once'

oru- occurs as Adj. base before C and before the vowel / u / in W. J. and before L.M. / -tt- / (11.7)

E.g. oru ≠≠ naalu 'one day'

oru ≠≠ uRupya 'one rupee'

oru + tt + an 'one person'

oor- occurs as Adj. base before the stem / rant- / in W. J. and befoie M.J. Before W. J. it freely varies with / oru- /

E.g. oor ≠≠ rant-u (/) oru ≠≠ rant-u 'one two'

oor ≠≠ aaR + u (/) oru ≠≠ aaR-u 'one six'

oor + oo 'each one'

onn- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. onn- + il-u 'in one'

onn + um 'one and'

{ rant- } / ∞ iru- ∞ iir- ∞ eratt- ∞ rant- /

iru- occurs as Adj. base before C in W. J. Before / r / it freely varies with / iir- /

E.g. iru + pat-u 'twenty'

iru + rant-u (/) iir + rant-u 'two two'

iir- occurs as Adj. base before V in W.J

E.g. iir ≠≠ anc-u 'two fives'
iir ≠≠ aayiram 'two thousand'
eratt- occurs before the V. N. marker / -a / (55.4.5)

E.g. eratt + a 'double'

rant- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. rant + in + Ra 'of two'

rant + il + -u 'in two'

{ muunn- } / ∞ mu- ∞ muu- ∞ muunn- /

mu- occurs as Adj. base betore C in W. J.
E.g. mu ≠≠ pat-u 'thirty'
mu ≠≠ nuuR u 'three hundred'

mum- occurs as adj. base before V in W.J.
E.g. muu + eeyu 'three sevens'
muu + aayiram 'three thousand'
muunn- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. munn + il-u 'in three'

munn + um 'three and'

{ naal- } / ∞ na- ∞ naa ∞ naal /

na- occurs as Adj. base before / naal /

E.g. na + naal-u 'four fours'

naa- occurs as Adj. base before C in W.J.

E.g. naa + muunn-u 'four threes'

naa≠≠nuuR-u 'four hundred'

naal- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. naal + in-a 'four (Acc.)'

naal + o 'is it four?'

{ anc- } / ∞ an- ∞ aym- ∞ ay- ∞ ayy- ∞ anc- /

an- occurs as Adj. base before / nuuR- /

E.g. an≠≠nuuR-u 'five hundred'

aym- occurs as Adj. base before / pat- /

E.g. aym≠≠pat-u 'fifty'

ay- occurs as Adj. base before C except before / nuuR / and / pat- /

E.g. ay ≠≠ naal-u 'five fours'

ay ≠≠ muunn-u 'five threes'

ayy- occurs as Adj. base before V.

E.g. ayy ≠≠ ett-u 'five eights'

ayy ≠≠ aayiram 'five thousand'

anc- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. anc- ≠≠ il 'in five'

anc + o 'is it five ?'

{ aaR- } / ∞ aRu- ∞ aaR- /

aRu- occurs as Adj. base before C.

E.g. aRu ≠≠ pat-u 'sixty'

aRu ≠≠ nuuR-u 'six hundred'

aaR- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. aaR ≠≠ aayiram 'six thousand'

aaR + um 'six and'

{ eey- } / ∞ eyu- ∞ eey- /

eyu- occurs as Adj. base before / pat- / and / nuuR- /

E.g. eyu ≠≠ pat-u 'seventy'
eyu ≠≠ n̲uuR-u 'seven hundred'

eey- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. eey ≠≠ muunn-u 'seven threes'
eey ≠≠ aayiram 'seven thousand'
eey + il-u 'in seven'

{ eṭṭ- } / ∞ eṇ- ∞ eṭṭ- /

eṇ- occurs as Adj. base before C and V.

E.g. eṇ + pat-u 'eighty'

eṇ + n̲aal-u 'eight fours'

eṇ + aayiram 'eight thousand'

eṭṭ- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. eṭṭ + in + Ra 'of eight'

eṭṭ + um 'eight and'

{ toḷ- } / ∞ on- ∞ toṇ- ∞ toḷ- /

on- occurs before / pat- /

E.g. on + pat-u 'nine'
toṇ- occurs before / n̲uuR- /

E.g. toṇ + n̲uuR-u 'ninety'

toḷ- occurs before / aayiram /

E.g. toḷ + aayiram 'nine hundred'

{ patt- } / ∞ pat- ∞ pan̲t- ∞ patti- ∞ patt- /

pat- occurs as first or second constituent in numeral phrases except before / leccam / and / kooṭi /

E.g. pat + in ≠≠ aayiram 'ten thousand'
aRu ≠≠ pat-u 'sixty'
naal ≠≠ pat-u 'forty'

pant- occurs before / rant- /

E.g. pant ≠≠ rant-u 'twelve'

patti- occurs as middle constituent before C in numeral phrases except before / leccam / and / kooti /

E.g. iru ≠≠ patti ≠≠ naal-u 'twenty four'

patt- occurs elsewhere.
E.g. patt + il-u 'in ten'
patt-u ≠≠ kooti 'ten crores'

{ nuuR- } / ∞ nuuRR- ∞ nuuRRi- ∞ nuuR- /

nuuRR- occurs as Adj. base before V except before / aayiram /
E.g. nuuRR ≠≠ onn-u 'hundred and one'

nuuRRi- occurs as Adj. base before C.

E.g. nuuRRi≠≠rant-u 'hundred and two'

nuuR- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. nuuR≠il 'in hundred'

nuuR + aam 'hundredth'

{ aayiram } / ∞ aayir- ∞ aayiratt- ∞ aayiratti- ∞ aayiram ∞ aayira- /

aayir- occurs before the Ord. marker / -aam / (95.1)
E.g. aaviry + aam 'thousandth'

aayiratt- occurs as Adj. base before V and as oblique-att base.
E.g. aayiratt≠≠onn-u 'thousand and one'

aayiratt + il-u 'in thousand'

aayiratti- occurs as Adj. base before C in numeral phrases.

E.g. aayiratti≠≠naal-u 'thousand and four'

aayirm occurs as nominative base.

E.g. aayiram 'thousand'

aayira- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. aayira≠≠kanakk+il-u 'in thousands'

aayira+um 'thousand and'

{ leccam } / ꝏ leccatt- ꝏ leccatti- ꝏ leccam ꝏ lecca- /

leccatt- occurs as Adj. base before V and as oblique base.

E.g. leccatt ≠≠ aRu ≠≠ pat-u 'lakh and sixty'
leccatt + in + Ra 'of lakh'

leccatti- occurs as Adj. base before V in numeral phrases.

E.g. leccatti ≠≠ naal-u 'one lakh and four'

leccam occurs as nominative base.

E.g. leccam 'lakh'

lecca- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. lecca ≠≠ kanakk + il-u 'in lakhs'

{ kooti } / kooti /

E.g. kooti + il-u 'in crore'

kooti ≠≠ kanakk + il-u 'in crores'

{ ara } / ara /

E.g. ara + kk-u 'to half'
ara ≠≠ naalu 'half day'

{ kaal } / kaal /

E.g. kaal + in + Ra 'of a quarter'
kaal ≠≠ baakam 'one fourth share'

{ maakaaṇi } / maakaaṇi /

E.g. maakaaṇi + in + Ra 'of one by sixteen'

maakkaṇi + um 'one by sixteen and'

{ muṇṭaaṇi } / muṇṭaaṇi /

E.g. muṇṭaaṇi + il 'in one by thirty two'

muntaaṇi + kk–u 'to one by thirty two'

3.4.13.1.3. Other stems:
Noun stems other than those coming under Personal Pronouns and Numerals fall under this group.

3.4.13.1.3.1. Patterns of alternation:

3.4.13.1.3.1.1. General rules:

1. { --CVm } / ∞ --CVm ∞ --CVtt- ∞ --CV- /
--CVm occurs as Nom. base.
--CVtt occurs as Obl. base.
--CV occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { maram } / ∞ maram ∞ maratt- ∞ mara- /

maram	'tree'
maratt + in + Ra	'of tree'
mara ≠≠ peṭṭi	'wooden box'

{ kaalam } / ∞ kaalam ∞ kaalatt- ∞ kaala- /

kaalam	'season'
kaalatt + in-u	'to season'
kaala + keeṭu	'seasonal defect (ill fate)'

2. { —VVm } / ∞ —VVtt- ∞ —VVm /

—VVtt- occurs as Obl. base freely varying with / —VVm /
—VVm occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { inaam } / ∞ inaatt- ∞ inaam /
inaatt + in-u (/) inaaminu 'for gift'
inaam + um 'gift and'
inaam ≠≠ sammaanam 'gift present'

3. { —C- } / ∞ —CC- ∞ —C- /
C = / R ṭ /

—CC occurs as case base freely varying with / -C- /
— C occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { kaaṭ } / ∞ kaaṭṭ- ∞ kaaṭ- /

kaaṭṭ + il-u 'in forest'

kaaṭ + um 'forest and'
{ ceeR- } / ∞ ceeRR- ∞ ceeR- /
ceeRR + in + Ra (/) ceeRinRa 'of mud'
ceeR-u 'mud'

4. { —a(a)r- } / ∞ a(a) n- ∞ a (a) r- /
a(a) n- occurs before the G. Pl. marker / -maar- / (111.4)
a(a) r- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { n̲aayar } / ∞ n̲aayan ∞ n̲aayar /

n̲aayan + maar-u 'Nairs'

n̲aayar + in + Ra 'of Nair'

{ caakkiyaar } / ∞ caakkiyaan ∞ caakkiyaar /
caakkiyaan + maar 'Chakkiyars'
caakkiyaar ≠ ≠ kuuttu 'Chakkiar's performance'

5. { CVVm } / ∞ CVVv ∞ CVVm /
CVVv occurs before M.J.
CVVm occurs elsewhere

E.g. { maam } / ∞ maav- ∞ maam- /
maav + il-u 'in mango tree'
maam + ≠ ≠ tooppu 'mango garden'

{ puum- } / ∞ puuv- ∞ puum- /
puuv + il-u 'in flower'
puum ≠ ≠ poṭi 'pollen grains'

6. { --CVVv } / ∞ CVVkk- ∞ --CVVv- /
--CVVkk- occurs before the G. marker / -an / (101·3)
--CVVv occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { raacaav-u } / ∞ raacaakk- ∞ raacaav- /
raacaakk + an + maar-u 'kings'
raacaav + in + Ra 'of king'
{ n̲eetaav-u } / ∞ n̲eetaakk- ∞ n̲eetaav- /
n̲eetaakk + an + maar-u 'leaders'
n̲eetaav + um 'leader and'

7. { CVCCi } / ∞ CVCC ∞ CVCCi /
CVCC occurs before the G. marker / -an / (101·3)
CVCCi occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { bakti } / OO bakt- OO bakti /
bakt + an 'devotee'
bakti + in + Ra 'of devotion'
{ trupti } / OO trupt- OO trupti /
trupt + an 'one who is satisfied'
trupti + um 'satisfaction and'

8. { —Vy } / OO -Vyi- OO -Vy /
—Vyi occurs before the Dat. Case marker / -kk- / (123.5)
—Vyi occurs elsewhere.

E.g. { kay } / OO kayi- OO kay /
kayi + kk-u 'for hand'
kay + um 'hand and'
{ n̲aay } / OO n̲aayi- OO n̲aay /
n̲aayi + kk-u 'for dog'
n̲aay + aaṭṭu 'hunting'

9. { --Ca } / CO --Cay CO --Ca /

--Cay occurs before vowels.

--Ca occurs before consonants.

E.g. { maya } / CO mayay- CO maya /

mayay + um 'rain and'

maya + kaalam 'rainy season'

{ tala } / CO talay CO tala /

talay + ootu 'skull'

tala + kett-u 'turban'

3.4.13.1.3.1.2. Restricted rules:

1. { moo- } / CO mak- CO moo- /

mak- occurs before / -kal / (111. 2.)

E.g. mak + kal 'children'

moo- occurs before G. markers / -n / (101.1) and / -l / (102.1)

E.g. moo + n 'son'

moo + l 'daughter'

2. { naayaR } / CO na- CO naaR- CO naayaR- /

na- occurs before the D.N. marker / -iRRa / (96.4)

E.g. pati + nna + iRRa. 'western room'

naaR- occurs before / aayca / and after / pati /

E.g. naaR + aayca 'Sunday'

pati + naaR-u 'West'

naayaR- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. naayaR + um 'Sunday and'

3. { teṉṉ- } / ∞ teem- ∞ teṉṉ- /

teem- occurs before / ka /

E.g. teem + ka 'coconut'

teṉṉ- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. teṉṉ + in + Ra 'of coconut tree'

4. { eṭam } / ∞ -ṭa ∞ -eṭatt- ∞ eṭam /

-ṭa occurs after the demonstrative clitics / ii / ; / ee / / and / / aa /

E. g. ii + ta 'here'

ee + ṭa 'where'

aa + ṭa 'there'

-eṭatt- occurs before case markers.

E. g. eṭatt + in + Ra 'of place'

eṭatt + in + u 'for place'

-eṭam occurs elsewhere.

E. g. oru + eṭam 'one place'

3.4.13.1.3.1.3. Free variant alternants:

All stems ending in consonants excepting / m / and / n / have free variant alternants ending in Cu. For / n / ending stems the free variation is limited to the stems of the CVC pattern.

1. / R- / ending stems:

Pattern: I. (C) (V) (V) (C) (C)VVC

E.g.

VVC	aaR-u	'six'
CVVC	caaR-u	'juice'
VCVVC	usaaR-u	'courage'

VCCVVC	accaaR-u	'pickles'
CVCVVC	becaaR-u	'bazaar'
CVVCVVC	beecaaR-u	'anxiety'

Pattern: II. C(V)(V)(C)CVR

E.g.

CVCVC	payaR-u	'pea'
VCCVC	attaR-u	'a perfume'
CVCCVC	pattaR-u	'Tamil Brahmin'
CVVCCVC	paappaR-u	'pauper'

2. /n/ ending stems:

Pattern: CVC

E.g. pon-u 'gold'

3. /n-/ ending stems:

Pattern: I. CVC

E.g. pen-u 'female'

Pattern: II (C)V(C)VC

E.g. VVC	aan-u	'male'
CVVC	tuun-u	'pillar'
CVCVC	pakin-u	'gold'

4. /l/ ending stems :

Pattern : I. (V)(C)(V((C)VVC

E. g.

VVC	aal-u	'banyan'
CVVC	kaal-u	'leg'
CVCVVC	belaal-u	'nuisance'
VCVCVVC	urumaal-u	'kerchief'

Pattern : II. (C)(V)(C)(V)(C)(C)VC

E. g.

VC	el-u	'bone'
CVC	nel-u	'paddy'

VCVC	asal-u	'original'
VVCVC	aaval-u	'house bat'
CVCVC	pakal-u	'day time'
VCCVC	eccil-u	'victual leavings'
VVCCVC	aampal-u	'lotus'
CVCCVC	kaṭṭil-u	'cot'
CVVCCVC	maaccil-u	'broom'
CVCVCCVC	kaṭaṇṭal-u	'wasp'

5. /ḷ/ ending stems :

Pattern : I. (V) (C) (C)VVC

E. g.

VVC	aaḷ-u	'person'
CVVC	ṉaaḷ-u	'day'
VCCVVC	iskuuḷ-u	'school'

Pattern: II. (C) (V) (C) (C) VC

E.g.

VC	eḷ-u	'sesame'
CVC	ceḷ-u	'flies'
VCCVC	ittiḷ-u	'a parasitic plant'
CVCVCCVC	sayikkiḷ-u	'bicycle'

6. /y/ ending stems:

Pattern: C(V)VC

E. g.

CVC	kay-u	'hand'
VCCV	paay-u	'mat'

3.4.13.1.3.2. Single alternants:

Noun stems of this group are classified into two sub-groups:

1. Free forms
2. Bound forms

3.4.13.1.3.2.1 Free forms:

This group consists of free and potentially free stems.

1. /i/ ending stems:

Pattern: I. (C) (V) (C) (C) (V) (V) (C) (C) (V) VCV

E.g.

VCV	uri	'a unit of volume'
VVCV	aaṇi	'nail'
CVCV	koṭi	'flag'
CCVCV	preti	'accused'
CVVCV	taaṭi	'beard'
VCVCV	araḷi	'nerium'
VVCVCV	ookari	'share'
CVCVVCV	paraati	'complaint'
VCCVVCV	iṭṭeeṇi	'ladder'
CVCCVCV	paṭṭiṇi	'starvation'
CCVCVVCV	premaaṇi	'chief'
CVVCVVCV	maakaaṇi	'one by sixteen'
CVCCVVCV	muṇṭaaṇi	'one by thirtytwo'
CVCVVCVCV	besaavari	'hinge'
CVCVCVVCV	biriyaaṇi	'biriyani'
CVCVCCVVCV	kariṅṅaali	'black wood'
CVCCVCCVVCV	kottampaari	'coriander'
CVCCVVCCVVCV	patteemmaari	'pattimar'

Pattern: II. (C) (V) (C) (C) (V) VCCV

E:g.

VCCV	anti	'nut'
VVCCV	aarti	'desire'
CVCCV	suddi	'purity'
CVVCCV	kiirti	'fame'
VCVCCV	eratti	'double'
CVCVCCV	pataRRI	'a variety of plantain'
CVCVVCCV	pisaatti	'knife'
CVCCVVCCV	mulluutti	'pin'

Pattern : III: (C) VCCCV

E. g.

VCCCV	ampli	'moon'
CVCCCV	kampli	'blanket'

Pattern : IV. (C) VVCCVCCV

E. g.

VVCCVCCV	aaspatri	'hospital'
CVVCCVCCV	ciinkanni	'corcodile'

Pattern : V. V (C) VCVCVVCV

E. g.

VVCVCVVCV	aavalaati	'complaint'
VCVCVCVVCV	alavalaati	'vagabond'

Pattern : VI. CCVCCCVVCV

E. g.

CCVCCCVVCV	krustyaani	'christian'

2. /a/ ending stems :

Pattern : I. (C) (V) V (C) (V) (V) CV

E. g.

VCV	ana	'emery grinder'

CVCV	tala	'head'
VCCV	amma	'mother'
VVCV	aana	'elephant'
VCVCV	araṇa	'lizard'
CVVCV	maala	'chain'
VVCCV	iicca	'fly'
CCVCV	krupa	'mercy'
CVCCV	paṭṭa	'bark'
CVVCCV	kuuṭṭa	'basket'
CVCVCV	tavaḷa	'frog'
CVVCVCV	taamara	'lotus'
CVCVVCV	kasaala	'chair'
CVVCVVCV	paavaaṭa	'skirt'

Pattern: II. V(C)(V)CC(V)VCV

E.g.

VCCVCV	ittaRa	'a little'
VCCVVCV	ottaasa	'favour'
CVCCVCV	pittaḷa	'brass'
CVCCVVCV	pañcaara	'sugar'
VVCCVCV	eempiḷa	'belch'
VCVCCVVCV	aṭiccaara	'web of the coconut branches'

3. /u/ ending stems:

Pattern: (C)VC(C)V

E.g.

VCV	uru	'a sea vessel'
CVCV	pusu	'worm'

CVCCV satru 'enemy'

4. /n/ ending stems:

Pattern: I. (C)(V)(C)(V)(C)CVVC

E.g.

CVVC	teen	'honey'
VCVVC	osaan	'muslim barber'
CVCVVC	koRaan	'Quran'
CVCCVVC	Ramsaan	'an Arabic month'
CVCVCVVC	bakavaan	'God'
CVCVCCVVC	ceyittaan	'Satan'

Pattern: II. (C)CVVC(C)VC

E.g.

CVVCVC	kuuman	'owl'
CVVCCVC	suuryan	'Sun'
CCVVCVC	praaṇan	'life'
CCVVCCVC	praanṭan	'mad man'

Pattern: III (C)(V)(C)VCCVC

E.g.

VCCVC	accan	'father'
CVCCVC	cekkan	'boy'
VCVCCVC	arakkan	'miser'
CVCVCCVC	kuRukkan	'fox'

5. Consonant ending stems which always take / -u /
All consonant ending stems other than those ending in / R m n ṇ l ḷ y / fall under this category.

Pattern: I. (C)(V)(C)(C)(V)(V)(C)(V)VCC-

E.g.

VCC-	upp-u	'salt'
VVCC-	uukk-u	'force'
CVCC-	teṅṅ-u	'coconut tree'
VCVCC-	irump-u	'iron'
CVVCC-	ciirp-u	'comb'
CCVVCC-	sleeRR-u	'slate'
CVCVCC-	ṇeratt-u	'road'

VVCVCC-	aaRanc-u	'orange'
CVVCVCC-	baaRant-u	'warrant'
CVCVVCC-	kasaapp-u	'butchery'
VVCVVCC-	aslaatt-u	'thick rope'
CVCCVVCC-	lakkoott-u	'envelope'
CVCVVCVCC-	maraamatt-u	'repair'
CVCCVVCVCC-	bakkaalatt-u	'legal agency'

Pattern: II. (C) V (V) (C) (C) (V) VC

E. g.

VVC-	oot-u	'tile'
CVVC-	caat-u	'wheel'
CCVVC-	klaas-u	'glass'
VCCVVC-	intaas-u	'order'
CVCCVC-	sarkas-u	'circus'
VVCCVVC-	aalmaav-u	'soul'

3.4.13.1.3.2.2. Bound forms :

Forms which are always bound to G. (101, 102) or G. Pl. (111) markers come under this group. These are sub-classified on the basis of the canonical patterns :

Pattern : I. (C) (V) (V) (C) V (V) C (V)

E. g.

VC-	et + a	'a term of address (Masc.)'
VCV-	ani + an	'younger brother'
VCVC-	aray + an	'fisherman'
CVVC-	paan + an	'a caste'
CVCVC-	kanis + an	'astrologer'
CVVCV-	kaati + an	'barber'

VVCVVCV-	aasaari + ϕ	'carpenter'
CVVCVVCV-	muusaari + ϕ	'brazier'

Pattern : II. (V) (C) VCC

E. g.

VCC-	any + an	'stranger'
VVCC-	eett + atti	'elder sister'
CVCC-	koll + an	'blacksmith'
VCVCC-	arakk + atti	'miser woman'

Pattern : III. (V) (C) (V) (C) (C) VCVV

E. g.

VCVV-	osaa + tti	'Muslim barber (Fem.)
CVVCVV-	maaraa + n	'a caste'
CVCVCVV-	bakavaa + n	'God (Masc.)'
VCVCCVCVV-	anantaroo + n	'nephew'

3.5. Clitics:

Clitics are those units which do not come under Verbs, Defective Verbs, Appellatives and Nouns. Clitics are of two types:

1. Free clitics
2. Bound clitics

3.5.1. Free clitics:

Free clitics are those which occur or are capable of occurring as free forms.

3.5.1.1. Address:

1. Polite form:
   alla 'hullo'
2. Impolite form:
   eey 'you there'
3. Endearment:
   aappa 'dear (friend)'

3.5.1.2. Response:

1. Fear, surprise, pain
Lower degree:
uy — 'Oh!'
Higher degree:
ayyo — 'Oh!'

2. Delight, admiration, approval:
beés–u — 'good'

3. Unpleasantness :
’sey — 'damn it'

4. Uncertainty :
amo — 'do not know'

5. Negation :
aru — 'do not'

3. 5. 1. 3. Demonstratives :

1. Distant :
{ a– } / ∞ oo– ∞ aa- ∞ ayi– ∞ ay– ∞ a- /
oo– occurs before G. markers / –n / (101.2) and / ḷ / (102.1) and before G. Pl. marker / -r- / (111.1)

E.g. oo + n — 'he'
oo + ḷ — 'she'
oo + r-u — 'they'

aa– occurs befors W. J.

E.g. aa ≠≠ maram — 'that tree'

ayi- occurs before L. M. $_1$ / -RR- / (94. 2)

E g. ayi + RRa — 'those'

ay- occurs befors / aaḷ /

E.g. ay + aaḷ — 'that person'

a- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. a + t-u — 'that thing'
a + tra — 'that much'

2. Proximate:

{ i- } / OO iv OO ii- OO iy- OO i- /

iv- occurs before G. markers / -an / (101.3) and / aḷ / (102.2) and before G. Pl. marker / ar- / (111.5)

E. g.	iv + an	'he (Prox.)'
	iv + aḷ	'she (Prox.)'
	iv + ar	'these people (Prox.)'

ii- occurs before L. M.₁ / -RR- / (94.2) and before W. J.

E. g.	ii + RRa	'these things'
	ii ≠≠ cekkan	'this boy'

iy- occurs before / aaḷ /

E. g.	iy + aaḷ	'this person'

i- occurs elsewhere.

E. g.	i + t-u	'this thing'
	i + ṉṉ-u	'today'

3.5.1.4. Interrogatives:

{ e- } / OO aa- OO ee- OO eṉ- OO e- /

aa- occurs before the G. Pl. marker / -r- / (111.1)

E. g.	aa + r-u	'who'

ee- occurs before the N. G. Sg. / -t- / (93.2) and / ṭa- /

E. g.	ee + tu	'which'
	ee + ṭa	'where'

eṉ- occurs before / -t- / (93.2)

E. g.	eṉ + t-u	'what'

e- occurs elsewhere.

E.g.	e + ppo	'when'
	e + n̈n̈ana	'which manner'

3.5.1.5. Verb attributes:

1. Temporal:

miniyaann-u	'day before yesterday'
innala	'yesterday'
inn-u	'today'
ini (/) inni	'hereafter'
aadyam	'first'
biintum	'again'
pant-u	'long ago'

2. Manner:

opparam	'along with'
pettana	'quickly'
mellana / mella	'slowly'
kuttana	'steeply'
sontam	'alone'

3.5.1.6. Noun attributes:

ittira (/) itteeRa	'a little'
inna	'that which'
paatu	'much'
ella	'all'
aaka	'total'
toona (/) toppan	'abundant'
betakku	'bad'
maRRa	'the other'

3.5.1.7. Conditional : enkil 'if'

3. 5. 2. Bound clitics :

Bound clitics are those which occur only as bound forms. They are either prefixed or suffixed to a noun or to a verb or to another clitic. Bound clitics are of two types :

1. Proclitics
2. Enclitics

3.5.2.1. Proclitics :

Proclitics are those bound clitics which occur before any grammatical unit including another clitic.

3.5.2.1.1. Negative :

{ a } / ∞ nir- ∞ ni- ∞ an- ∞ ava- ∞ a- /

nir- occurs before V ending stems except / aavasyam /

E.g. nir + iisvaran 'atheist'

nir + aasa 'disappointment'

ni- occurs before / s / and / s / beginning stems.

E.g. ni + saaram 'unimportant'

ni + seesam 'completely'

an- occurs before / aavasyam /

E.g. an + aavasyam 'unnecessary'

ava occurs before / maanam /

E.g. ava + maanam 'disgrace'

a- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. a + lookyam 'unfriendliness'

a + saamaanyam 'unusual'

3.5.2.1.2. Positive :

{ ati- } / ∽ aty- ∽ ati- /

∽ aty- occurs before vowels :

E.g. aty + aavasyam 'urgent need'

∽ ati- occurs elsewhere :

E.g. ati + mookam 'greed'

3.5.2.1.3. Personal :

{ so- } / ∞ so- /

E.g. so + kaaryam 'secret'

3.5.2.1.4. Kinship :

{ maru- } / ∞ maru- /

E.g. maru + moon 'son-in-law'

3.5.2.1.5. Attributive :

{ tiru- } / ∞ tiru- /

E.g. tiru + ooṇam 'Onam'

3.5.2.2. Enclitics :

Enclitics are those bound clitics which occur after any grammatical unit including another clitic.

3.5.2.2.1. Locative :

{ -ṅṅ- } / ∞ -ṅṅ- ∞ -ṭa ∞ -a /

-ṅṅ- occurs after the interrogative clitics / i- /; / e- / and / a- /

E.g. i + ṅṅ-u 'here'

e + ṅṅ-u 'where'

a + ṅṅ-u 'there'

-ṭa occurs after the interrogative clitics / ii- /; / ee- / and / aa- /

E.g. ii + ṭa 'here'

ee + ṭa 'where'

aa + ṭa 'there'

-a occurs elsewhere.

E.g. taay + a > 'below'

duura + a > 'at a distance'

3.5.2.2.2. Manner:

{ -ana } / ꝏ -ana ꝏ maatiri /

—ana occurs after / inn /; / enn- / and / ann- /

E.g.	inn + ana	'in this manner'
	enn + ana	'in which manner'
	ann + ana	'in that manner'

maatiri occurs elsewhere.

E.g.	i + maatiri	'like this'
	a + maatiri	'like that'

3.5.2.2.3. Temporal$_1$:

{ -nn- } / ꝏ -nn- /

-nn- occurs after clitics / i- /; / e- / and / a- /

E. g.	i + nn-u	'today'
	e + nn-u	'which day'
	a + nn-u	'that day'

3.5.2.2.4. Temporal$_2$:

{ -po } / ꝏ -ppo ꝏ -po /

-ppo occurs after clitics / i- /; / e- / and / a- /

E. g.	i + ppo	'now'
	e + ppo	'when'
	a + ppo	'at that time'

-po occurs elsewhere.

E.g.	bar + um + po	'while coming
	kaan + um + po	'while seeing'

3.5.2.2.5. Comparative :

{ -kaattim } / ꝏ -kaattim /

-kaattim occurs after the accusative marker / -a /

(121.1)

E.g. oon + a + kaaṭṭim 'than him'

3.5.2.2.6. Directional :

{ -aṭ- } / ∞ -paṭ- ∞ -aṭ- /

-paṭ- occurs after / meel / and / kiiy /

E.g. meel + paṭ-u 'upwards'

kiiy + paṭ-u 'downwards'

-aṭ- occurs elsewhere.

E.g. a + ṅṅ + aṭ-u 'to that direction'

tekk + aṭ-u 'southwards'

3.5.2.2.7. Distributives :

{ -iisa } / ∞ -iisa ∞ tooRum /

-iisa occurs after numerals.

E.g. naal + iisa 'four each'

mu + munn + iisa 'three three each'

-tooRum occurs elsewhere.

E.g. pora + tooRum 'house to house'

naalu + tooRum 'day to day'

3.5.2.2.8. Interrogative :

{ -a } / ∞ -a ∞ -o /

-a occurs in free variation with / o /

E.g. iy + a (/) iy + o 'is it you?'

kaṇṭ + in + a (/) 'have you seen?'

kaṇṭ + in + o

3.5.2.2.9. Conjunctive :

{ -um } / ∞ -um /

E.g. oon + um ool + um 'he and she'

nel + um ari + um 'paddy and rice'

3.6. Phrase constructions:

A unit of utterance is designated as a phrase word in the following instances:

1. When two or more word units fuse together to form one unit where placement of a word juncture is not possible.

2. When the meaning of the unit is different from the word units even when the word units can be separated by a juncture.

Of the fused units one is a main unit and the other is auxiliary. The main unit may be called nuclear and the auxilary may be called non-nuclear :

3.6.1. Auxiliary words:

Auxiliary words are formed by adding inflexional and declensional suffixes to the following verb and noun stems:

3.6.1.1. Verb stems:

it–	'to put'
iru–	'to be'
eel–	'to agree'
aay–	'to become'
pet–	'to be involved'
paRR–	'to happen'
kalay–	'to leave'
kol–	'to have'
kuut–	'to join'

bekk-	'to place'
beeṇṭ-	'to require'

3.6.1.2. Noun stems:

at-	'that'
atra	'that much'
oon	'he'
ooḷ	'she'
oor-	'they'
taan	'self'
kaar-	'doer'

3.6.2. Types of phrase formation:

3.6.2.1. V. P. +

3.6.2.1.1. Perfect tense:[16]

V. P. + Vb. (Aux.)

Present Perfect:

Vb. (Aux.) = ikkini
(irikkunnu)

E.g. bannikkini 'has come'

(bannirikkunnu)

pooyikkini 'has gone'
(pooyirikkunnu)

Past perfect:

Vb. (Aux.) = ineeni (irunnaayirunnu)

E.g. kaṇṭineeni 'had seen'

(kaṇṭirunnaayirunnu)

tinnineeni 'had eaten'

(tinnirunnaayirunnu)

3.6.2.2. Past doubtful :

V. P. +Vb. (Aux.) F. T. +Vb. (Aux.) P. T. +Vb. (Aux.) F. T. Vb (Aux.) F. T. = ikkum (irikkum)

V. P. (Aux.) +Vb. (Aux.) P. T. +Vb. (Aux.) F. T. = aayikkum

E.g. bannikkuvaayikkum 'might have come'

(bannu irikkum aayi irikkum)

tinnikkuvaayikkum 'might have eaten'

(tinnu irikkam aayi irikkum)

3.6.2.3. Continuous tense :

V. P. +V. P. (Aux.) +Vb. (Aux.) Finite

V. P. (Aux.) = kontu; oontu

(kontu)

kontu occurs after set 1 verbs.

oontu occurs elsewhere.

3.6.2.3.1. Present continuous :

Vb. (Aux) Pr.T. = ikkinu (irikkunnu)

E.g. natannoontikkinu 'is walking'

(natannukontu irikkunnu)

tinnoontikkinu 'is eating'

(tinnukontu irikkunnu)

3.6.2.3.2. Future continuous :

Vb. (Aux.) F. T. = ikkum

E.g. paatikkontikkum 'will be singing'

(paati kontu irikkum)

parannoontikkum 'will be saying'

(parannu kontu irikkum)

3.6.2.3.3. Past continuous:
Vb. (Aux.) P. T. = irunnu

E.g. natannoontirunnu 'was walking'

(natannu kontu irunnu)

paatikkontirunnu 'was singing'

(paati kontu irunnu)

3.6.2.3.4. Positive non-finite:
V. P. + V. P. (Aux.)
V. P. (Aux.) = iRRu

E.g.

aayiRRu 'after becoming'
(aayi ittu)

kantiRRu 'after seeing'

(kantu ittu)

3.6.2.3.5 Consent:
Vb. (Aux.) Imp. = kooli, ooli

(kollin)

kooli occurs after set 1 verbs.

ooli occurs elsewhere.

E.g. paatikkooli '(you) may sing'

(paati kollin)

tinnooli '(you) may eat'

(tinnu kollin)

3.6.2.3.6. Instructional:
VP. + Vb. (Aux.) Imp. Sg.
Vb. (Aux.) Imp. Sg. = aala

(kalay)

E.g. tinnaala 'eat (you, sg.)'

(tinnu kalay)

paatiyaala 'sing (you, Sg.)'

(paati kalay)

3.6.2.3.7. Positive:
Vb. (Aux.) F. T. = anam

(beenam)

E.g. katannuutanam 'should get through'

(katannu kuutal veenam)

parannaalanam 'should say'

(parannu kalayal veenam

3.6.2.3 8. Negative:
Vb. (Aux) Neg. = anta; inta

(beenta)

E. g.

katannuutanta 'do not enter'

(katannu kuutal beenta)

pooyikkaalinta 'do not go'

(pooyi kalayal beenta)

3.6.2.3.9. Interrogation :

Vp. + Vb. St. + Cl.

Vb. St. + Cl = kuute ; uute

kuute occurs after / i /

uute occurs elsewhere.

E.g. pooyikkuute 'can (you) not go?'

(pooyi kuute)

paRannuute 'can (you) not say?'

(paRannu kuute)

3. 6. 3. Vb. Inf. +

3. 6. 3. 1, Readiness :

Vb. Inf. Vb. (Aux.) P. T.

Vb. Inf. = Vb. St. + uva

Vb. (Aux.) P.T. = aayi

E.g. baraayi 'is about to come'

(baruva aayi)

poovaayi 'is about to go'

(poovuva aayi)

3.6.3.2. Process :

3.6.3.2.1. Present :

Vb. Inf. + Vb. (Aux.) Pr. T.

Vb. Inf. =Vb. St. +uva
Vb. (Aux.) Pr. T. =aannu

E.g. poovaannu 'is in the process of going'
(poov+al+aann-u)

tinnaannu 'is in the process of bathing'
(tinnuva+aann-u)

3.6.3.2.2. Past :
Vb. Inf. + V. P. (Aux.) + Vb. (Aux.) P. T.
Vb. Inf. =Vb. St. +uva
V.P. (Aux.) + V. b. (Aux.) P.T. = eennu
(aayi irunnu)

E.g. tinneennu 'was in the process of eating'
(tinnuva aayirunnu)

kulikkeennu 'was in the process of eating'
(kulikkuva aayirunnu)

3.6.3.3. Obligational :
Vb. Inf. + Vb. (Aux.) F. T./Neg.
Vb. Inf. = Vb. St. + uva

3.6.3.3.1. Positive :
Vb. (Aux.) F. T. = anam
(beenam)

E.g. kaananam 'have to see'
(kaanuva beenam)

poonam 'have to go'
(poovuva beenam)

3.6.3.3.2. Negative:

Vb. (Aux.) Neg. = nta

(beenta)

E. g. poonta 'need not go'

(poovuva beenta)

3.6.3.4. Future Indefinite:

F. Vb (P.T.) + V.P. (Aux.) + V. P. (Aux.) + Vb. (Aux.) + F.T.

E. g. pooveenum 'may go'

(pookum aayirnnnu eelkum)

3.6.3.5. Past Indefinite:

F.Vb. (P. T.) + V.P. (Aux.) + V. P. (Aux.) + Vb. (Aux.) + P.T.

E.g. pooyineenum 'might have gone'

(pooyi irunnu eelkum)

3.6.3.6. R. P. +

3.6.3.6.1 Emphatic:

R. P. + N. (Aux.) + Cl. (Emph.)

N. (Aux.) + Cl. (Emph.) = atre

E.g. paRannatre 'has said'

(paRanna atre)

kantatre 'has seen'

(kanta atre)

3.6.3.6.2. Conjugated Noun:

R. P. + Pr. N.

Pr. N. = a, atu, oon, ooru and ool

a occurs after Pr. T.

atu occurs elsewhere.

E.g. barunna kantu 'arrival was seen'

(barunna atu kantu)

tinnatu 'what was eaten'

(tinna atu)

paRannoon 'who (Masc. Sg.) said'

(paRanna oon)

paRannool 'who (Fem.Sg) said'

(paRanna ool)

paRannooru 'those who said'

(paRanna ooru)

3.6.3.7. N. +

3.6.3.7.1. Verb derivation:
N. + Vb. St. (Aux.)
Vb. St. (Aux.) = pet-u

E.g. nastappetu 'to loss'

paatupetu 'to work hard'

3.6.3.7.2. Instrumental:
N. ± Acc. + V.P. (Aux.)

V. P. (Aux.) = oontu

(kontu)

E.g. atoontu 'by that'
(atu kontu

kayyoontu 'by hand'

(kay kontu)

3.6.3.7.3. Inclusion:

N. ± Acc. + Cl. (Conj.) + Vb. St. (Aux.) + Cl.

Cl. (Conj.) = um

Vb.St. (Aux.) + Cl. = uuta

E.g. iinakkuuta 'this also'

(itiney um kuuta)

naanuuta 'I also'

(naanum kunta)

3.6.3.7.4. Direction :

N. Loc. + V.P. (Aux.) + Cl.

V.P. (Aux.) + Cl. = unta

E.g. bayyuuta 'through road'

(bayyil kuuta)

kanniluuta 'through eye'

(kannil kuuta)

3.6.3.7.5. Locative Emphasis :

N. Loc. + V.P. (Aux.)

V.P. (Aux.) + beccu

E.g. poreelu beccu 'at the house'

oorilu beccu 'among them'

3.6.3.7.6. Actor :

N. ± Loc. + N. (Aux.)

N. (Aux.) = kaaru, kaaran, kaaratti

E.g. naattukaaru 'natives'

naattukaaran 'native (Masc.)'

naattukaaratti 'native (Fem.)'

3.6.3.7.7. Possessive :

N. Gen. + Pr.N.

Pr. N. = atu

E.g. aaratu 'whose'

(aara atu)

oonRatu 'of his'

(oonRa atu)

NOTES

1 /v/ freely varies with /b/. But they contrast in words where such free variation does not occur. The free variation is available both in Cannanore and Calicut. In Cannanore the tendency is more for /b/ while in Calicut the tendency is more for /v/.

2 /R/ which has the phonetic quality of a trill is treated as a stop since it patterns with other stops.

E.g.	/kuut + t + i/	'made to add'
	/maaR + R + i/	'made to remove'
	/elak + k + i	'made to move,

3 There is no contrast between short and long vowels in the word final position. All word final vowels will be long with rising terminal, and short elsewhere. The length thus occurring is of lesser duration and is treated as an allophone of short vowel. These will occur with imperatives, vocatives or interrogatives.

Since length is phonemic in other environments, here too it can be considered asphonemic. Besides, by positing contrasts in the final position we can treat imperative etc. as one of vowel length, rather than as a suprasegmental feature. We prefer to treat this as due to the rising terminal because of economy. Consequently the phonotactic statements do not carry the occurrence of word final long vowels.

4 In Calicut, the palatal fricative /s/ has an additional allophone with slight retroflexion immedially before /ṭ/

5 Though /ṉ n̆ n̊/ do not occur word finally in isolated utterances they occur before word juncture.

E. Ga /oontinnu/ 'he ate'

/payancollu/ 'saying'

/naankantu/ 'I saw'

6 The detailed distribution of segmental phonemes shows certain divergences in Cannanore and Calicut varieties. These may be explained as due to occasional sound shits and as a result of lexical variations in the two areas.

7 The difference in relative prominence of syllables is more conspicuous in Calicut than in Cannanore.

8 In Calicut the pitch levels are comparatively higher and the final terminals steeper.

9 Both Cannanore and Calicut speech varieties have -nn- and -unn- as persent tense markers. In Calicut there are two additional markers -n- and --un- the former freely varying with -nn- and the latter freely varying with -unn-

10 The completive marker /-ini/ varies freely with /-ikki/ in Calicut, as in

Pooyini / Pooyikki 'has gone'
tinnini / tinnikki 'has eaten'

11 In Calicut there is an additional Double Plural marker /-pal/ occuring after /im-/.

i + m + pal 'We' (incl.)

12 The gender plural maker /-r/ can be replaced by /-l/, as in oo-r-u — oo-l-u 'they'

13 In Calicut speech an additioal link morph /-ir-/ is available in free variation with /-in-/ before genitive marker

Kutti - in - Ra / Kutti - ir - a 'of child'

14 Pronouns may be formed from pronominal bases or from clitics The pronouns of this dialect are given below :

1) Personal Pronouns :

	Singular	Plural
I Person	naan	naal-u (Excl.) nammal-u (Incl.)
II Person	iyyu	innal–u
Reflexive	taan	tannal–u

2) Demonstrative pronouns :

	Singular	Plural
a) III Person distant :		
Masculine	oon	ooR-u
Feminine	ool-u	ool-u
Neuter	atu	ayiRRa
b) III Person proximate :		
Masculine	ivan	ivaR-u
Feminine	ival-u	
Neuter	itu	iiRRa

3) Interrogative pronouns : entu aaru

eetu

The oblique alternant of the first person exclusive / naa / is / a- / in Cannanore while in Calicut this form is replaced by / i- / .

E.G. a + n + Ra—i + n + Ra 'my'

a + n + akku—i + n+ikku 'to me'

15 All the numeral expressions are derived from the following basic numeral morphemes;

muntaani	1 / 32	rant-u	2	ett-u	8		
maakaani	1 / 16	muunn-u	3	pattu	10		
kaal-u	1 / 4	naal-u	4	nuuR-u	100		
ara	1 / 2	anc-u	5	aayiram	1,000		
tol-	9 / 10	aaR-u	6	leccam	1,00,000		
onn-u	1	eey-u	7	kooti	1,00,00,000		

16 The auxiliary verb denoting present perfect / ikkini / in Cannanore vary freely with / ikkinnu / in Calicut

E.g. tannikkini —— tannikkunnu 'has given'

The auxiliary verb denoting past perfect / ineeni / in Cannanore vary freely with / aarnu / in Calicut.

E.g. vannineeni —— vannaarnu 'had come'

APPENDICES

1. SAMPLE TEXTS

Six texts are given in phonemic spelling - three from Cannanore (A) and three from Calicut (B) to illustrate the grammatical structure of the dialect analysed.

One text each from A and B is marked with morphemic segmentation. The fused phrase units are left unsegmented. A word by word translation of these texts is attempted and given on the left hand side. Instances in which a group of words in the dialect have only a single comparable word in English, is indicated with the symbol = in between the dialect words.

Texts other than the first ones in A and B are presented without morphemic segmentation. A free translation of these texts is given on the left hand side.

A.1.1. My story

1 My name Kun̄n̄ampu

2 to me work agriculture

3 compound in of work is having that

4 then outside from what if (any if) work take will

5 I third class upto studied only have

6 then father died went has

7 father died when to me six age is

8 I marriage having done twenty year became

9 children as one boy and six girls and has

10 boy child small is

11 to him six or seven of age come will

12 eldest girl child of marriage finished has

13 he also agriculture worker is

14 me like having suffered living people is (are) here is having that

A.1.1. a+n+Ra kata

1 a+n+Ra peer-u Kunnaampu.

2 a+n+akk-u pani+ϕ krusi aa+nn-u

3 pora=itatt+il+a pani+ϕ aa+nn-u il+a=a+t—u

4 pinna poRatt+innu en+t—u enkil+um pani+ϕ etu+kk+um.

5 naa+n muunu+aam klaasu vara+a pati+c+c+u=it+t—u=illu

6 a+ppo accan mari+c+c+u pooy+ϕ+ini

7 accan mari+kk+um+po a+n+akku—u aaR—u vayas—u aa—nn—u

8 naa+n mannalam kayi+c+c+u=it+t—u iru=pat-u kolla (m) aayi

9 kutti+al aay+i+ϕ+it+t-u oru aan+um aaR—u pen+um in+t—u

10 aan—kutti ceRu+t—u aa+nn—u

11 oo+n-u aaR-o eey-o bayas-u bar-um

12 muutta pen+kutti+in+Ra mannalam kayi+nn+ini

13 oo+n+um krusi pani+ϕ kaar+an aa+nn—u

14 a+n+a poola buddi mutt+i+ϕ jiivi+kk+unn+a kuut+t+ϕ-ar aa+nn-u li+ta il+a=a+t-u.

15 we for in this manner consider made have that

16 good became consider made those who in that manner live

17 all of God wish like is

15 naa(l)+kk-u i+nn+ana kanakku=aak+k+i=

it+t·=il+a=a+t-u.

16 nannu aayi kanakk-u aak+k+i+ϕ=ooru

a+nn+ana jiivi+kk+unn-u.

17 ellaam bakavaan+Ra istam poola aa+nn-u.

A. 1. 2. Marriage

1 Now, suppose here is a girl.

2 Then, somebody from somewhere will come to see the girl.

3 He comes with his father, uncle, neighbours or his friend.

4 After coming they see the girl and sit there.

5 Then, the people here will say that after examining the horoscopes and if they agree we will give the girl.

6 Then after examining the horoscopes by the astrologer and if they agree the marriage will be settled.

7 On the morning of the marriage day all the required rice and curries are prepared here.

8 In the western room two lamps will he placed lit.

9 Two planks will be placed.

10 A measuring vessel filled with husked rice will be placed in a porcelain plate.

11 Then two or three men and two women will come from the bride-groom's house.

A. 1. 2. mannalam

1 ippo iita oru pennu intu ennu niriikki.

2 appo eetu innu + enkilum oruttan pennu nooki barum.

3 accano kaaranooro ayilakkattu olla kuuttaro oonRa cennaayiyo aayiRRu=aannu baralu.

4 bannu pennina ellaam kantu aata irikkum

5 appo iita illa kuuttaru jaatakam nookkiiRRu poruttam=ontu=enki pennina taraam=ennu paReem.

6 pinna kanisanakkontu jaatakam nookkicciRRu ottu ittu intuenki mannalam niccayikkum.

7 mannalattinRa annu polacca iita beentunna cooRum kuuttaanumellaam intaakkum.

8 patinniRRuakattu rantu nelavelakku katticcu bekkum.

9 rantu pala bekkum.

10 oru naayiilu ari neRaccu aa naayi oru basiilu bekkum.

11 appo cekkanRa poreennu rantu muunnu aanunnalum rantu pennunnalum barum.

12 They come with all the costumes for the bride.

13 The bride will wear all those costumes

14 In the meanwhile the bridegroom and others arrive.

15 After their entry in the western room the bridegroom and the bride will sit on the planks in front of the lamps.

16 Then the father (of the girl) and elders perform 'ari nurikkal' (sprinkling of husked rice on the head).

17 Then there is the custom 'potamuRi'.

18 Two cloths are cut through the middle and put there.

19 It is for the inmates of this house.

20 After this they taste the sweet.

21 It is sugar, milk or something else.

22 After this there is a garlanding.

23 The bride garlands the bridegroom.

24 Then the bridegroom will put a ring on the bride's finger.

25 Then there is a feast.

12 ooru putiy(a)=(p)enninu utukkeentunna tuniim ellaam kontannu barunnatu.

13 putiy(a)=(p)ennu aa tunl ellaam utukkum.

14 annana nikkumpo putiy(a)=(c)ekkanum baakki aalum ellaam barum.

15 ooru patinniRRu akattu keeriiRRu putiy(a)=(c)ekkanum putiy(a)=(p)ennum palameelu irikkum nelavelakkinRa mumpilu.

16 pinna accanum kaaranoommaarum ari nurikkum.

17 pinna potamuRiinRa catannu aannu.

18 rantu pota natuva muRiccu aata itum.

19 atu ii porakkaarkkullatu aannu.

20 atum kayinnu matirm totum.

21 atu pancasaarayo paalo entuenkilum aannu.

22 pinna oru maala italintu.

23 putiy(a)=pennu putiy (a)=cekkanRa kayuttilu oru maala itum.

24 appo putiy(a)=cekkan putiy(a)=(p)ennlnRa beralilu oru mootiram itum.

25 pinna oru sadya intu.

26 The feast is one with pappaṭ, fruit, pudding and other such things.

27 Then all those who came contribute money.

28 It is giving an amount to the bride's people.

29 After this all of them go to the bridegroom's house with the bride.

30 This is the normal marriage system here.

31 Now it is in several other ways too.

26 pappatoom payoom pratamanum innane ellaam illa sadya aannu.

27 pinna vanna kuuttaru ellaam panam vekkum.

28 atu oru sankiya penninRa kuuttarku kotukkalu aannu.

29 pinna ooru ellaarum pennineem kuuttiiRRu cekkanRa porakku poovum.

30 itaannu iita saataarana mannalattinRa samprataayam.

31 ippo atu maRRu pala tarattilum intu.

A.1.3. Cultivation of paddy

1 For the cultivation of paddy first make the paddy field ready.

2 The paddy field is made ready by first digging the soil and by crushing the blocks of soil when it is dry.

3 After this those who plough do plough.

4 Others dig paddy field with spade.

5 Then when it is time for sowing, seeds are sown.

6 When the seeds germinate into seedlings they are plucked.

7 After this the paddy fields are made ready once again and the seedlings are planted.

8 After a few days there is a weedling out.

9 After this when it goes on raining paddy goes on growing.

10 Slowly spikes of corn appear.

11 When the spikes of corn are ripe they are reaped.

12 Reeped and bundled they are trampled.

13 The paddy is boiled, dried and husked and made into rice.

A.1.3. nellinRa krusi

1 nellinRa krusikku aadyam kantam ceelaakkuva.

2 kantam kotti beelu kontu onanniiRRu kattal koolu kontu taaRRi aannu kantam ceelaakkuva.

3 pinna kaali puuttunna kuuttaru kaali puuttum.

4 allaatta kuuttaru kayikkoottu kontu kantam celli itum.

5 pinna vittiteenta samaya (m) aavumpo vittitum.

6 vittu poticcu naaR(u)aavumpo porikkum.

7 pinna kantam rantaamatum ceelaakkiiRRu natum.

8 koRaccu diisam kayinniRRu oru kala paRikkalintu.

9 pinna maya annana vannu kontu irikkumpo nelluannana balann(u)=(k)ont(u)=irikkum.

10 mella katiru barum.

11 katiru belanniRR (u) aavumpo muurum.

12 muurnu kaRRa kettiiRRu motikkum.

13 nellu puyunni onanni kutti ari aakkum.

B.1.1. My history

1 my history a long story is

2 to me six age became when my father died

3 then to me eldest one girl and youngest one boy and had

4 one help to and nobody was became no

5 mother very much having suffered is us brought up that

6 in that manner to mother to work (N) going for unable became

7 in study to me very much desire is became sat

8 it achieved not

9 to younger brother in study skill had

10 I to work (N) him in school sent

11 one day in the evening he snake having bit died

12 my for elder sister disease caught

13 thus we very much suffered

B. 1. 1 i+n+Re caritram

1 i+n+Re caritram oru niin+t+a kata aa+n-u.

2 i+n+ikk-u aaR-u vayas-u2 aay+ϕ+a=a+ppo i+n+Re accan mari+c+c-u.

3 a+nn-u i+n+ikk-u muu+t+a oru pen+um ela+a oru aan+um in+t+u aay+i+ϕ=iru+nn-u.

4 oru sakaayatt+in+um aa+r+um in+t+u=aay+i+ϕ illa.

5 amma valar+e kasta=pet+t+u aa+n-u naa+l+e pooRR+i+ϕ+a+t-u.

6 a+nn+ane amma+kk-u pani+ϕ+kk-u poov+aan vayy+aant+u aay+i.

7 pati+pp+il-u i+n+ikk-u valar+e aasa in+t+u aay+i+ϕiru+nn-u.

8 a+t-u saati+c+c+u illa.

9 aniy+an-u pati+pp+il saamartyam in+t-u aay+i+ϕ iru+nn-u.

10 naa+n pani+ϕ+kk-u pooy+ϕ oo+n+e iskuul+il aya+c+c-u

11 oru devasam anti+kk-u oo+n paampu kott+i+ϕ mari+c+c+u pooy+i

12 i+n+Re eett+atti+kk-u suukkeetu piti+c+c-u.

13 a+nn+ane naalu eeR-e kasta=pet+t-u

14 I having not done works rare are

15 song and drama (and) I have studied

16 In my difficulties many people and me helped have

17 to them for me thanks have

14 n̄aa + n cey + aatt + a paṇi + ϕ + kaḷ curukk-am aa + ṇ-u

15 paatt + um naaṭaka + um n̄aa + n paṭi + c + c + u= iṭ + ṭ + u = iṇ + ṭ-u

16 i + n + Re buddi = muṭṭ + il-u pala aaḷu + kaḷ + um i + n + e sakaayi + c + c + u = iṭ + ṭ + u = iṇ + ṭ + u

17 ool + aṭu i + n + ikk-u nanni iṇ + ṭ-u

B.1.2. Story of Mahabali

1 Mahabali was a great Asura king.

2 His rule was very fine.

3 Then the Devas became very sad.

4 The people have forgotten them.

5 Worshipping of Gods in temples ceased.

6 The Devas will be in difficulty if there is no worshipping.

7 Thus the Devas approached Vishnu and complained.

8 Vishnu in the form of Vamana (dwarf) came to Mahabali.

9 "What do you want ?" He (Mahabali) asked.

10 Vishnu asked a favour.

11 "I want three feet of land" — that is the favour.

12 Mahabali agreed to that.

13 Then this dwarf grew up in size and became as big as a mountain.

14 He measured the whole earth in one foot.

15 With another foot he measured the under-world.

B. 1. 2. makaaveliinRe kata

1 makaaveli oru valiya asuraraacaavu=aayi=irunnu.

2 oole baranam valare banni aayiRRu natannu.

3 appo deevammaaru valare sankatattil=aayi.

4 aaloolu oole kaaryannalellaam maRannu.

5 ampalattilum kaavilum puuca ellam nelaccu.

6 puuca illenkilu deevammaaru buddimuttil aavum.

7 annane deevammaaru visnuunRe atuttu cennu sankatam paRannu.

8 visnu oru vaamananRe ruupattilu makaaveliinRe atutt(u)=etti.

9 ninnakku entaa veenti ennu ooRu cooticcu

10 visnu oru varam cooticcu

11 inikku oru muunnu ati mannu veenam ennu aanu varam

12 makaaveli atu sammaticcu

13 appo ii vaamanan valarnu oru maleere mattil-aayi

14 oole oru ati kontu buumi muyuvan alannu

15 oru ati kontu paataalam alannu

16 When He (Vishnu) was looking for space for the third foot, he (Mahabali) said: "place it on my head".

17 Vishnu agreed to it.

18 Mahabali was sent to the under-world.

19 Before that Vishnu granted Mahabali one favour.

20 The favour was that every year he can come to earth at the time of Onam.

21 Thus during every Onam Mahabali comes to the earth.

16 muunnaamatte atikku stalam nookkumpo inRe taleelu vaccooli ennu oolu paRannu

17 visnu atu sammaticcu

18 makaaveliye cavitti paataalattileekku-aanu vittatu

19 atinu mumpu visnu makaavelikku oru varam kotuttu.

20 ella kollavum oonattinu buumiilu vanniRRu pookaam ennuaanu varam.

21 annane ella oonattinum makaaveli buumiilu varunnu.

B. 1.3 A conversation

1 Why are you in a state of anxiety?

2 Why do you want to know that? Who are you?

3 Very good! in reply to one question you ask two questions

4 What else can be done? This wandering started early morning.

5 What has happened now?

6 What to happen? I am in the troubles of admitting my boy in school.

7 How old is your boy?

8 Now he has completed six; what else to do without going to school.

9 What is the trouble for that now?

10 Before one week itself the school have become full.

11 Oh! Now what is the solution for that?

12 That is the difficulty.

13 Though it is difficult, the boy has to be joined in the school.

14 What solution do you have ?

15 You go and see our Kumaran teacher.

B. 1.3. oru vartamaanam

1 entaannu ninnakkoru veecaaRu?

2 enakku enta atu aRinniRRu? iyyu aara?

3 asalu rantui coodya innattu onnu annottu cooticceenu

4 allaante enta ceyya? polaccakku totanniikkinnu alacciiu

5 ippo entu intu aayi?

6 entu intaavaan? inRe kuntane iskuulicceerkaanilla buddimuttila

7 innale kuntanu etra vayasu aayi?

8 oonippo aaRu tekannikkinnu. iskuuli poovaantu enta ceyya?

9 atinu ippo enta itra buddimuttu?

10 iskuulile ella kuttiyaalum tekannikkinnu oru aayca mumpittu tanne.

11 uuy. atinu-ippo enta vayi ?

12 atu aanu buddimuttu.

13 buddimuttaaccaalum kuntane ceerkaantu aavilla.

14 innalu ippo enta kanteekkinnu ?

15 innalu impale Kunaarammaase onnu kantaala.

16 Where will he be now ?

17 Don't be upset, he will be in his house.

18 You please come with me. Let us see.

19 Please be seated. We can go after taking tea,

16 ooRu eetaya ippo intaavalu ?

17 innalu veesaaRu = aavaantu = iriinnu oolu poreelu = intu=aavum.

18 iyy (ku) ute inReopparam vari nookkaam.

19 ninnalu irikki. oru caaya kuticciRRu poovaam.

2. VOCABULARY

The vocabulary items are given in two sets. Set 1 consists of all the items which are common for Cannanore and Calicut. Set 2 consists of items which differ in the two areas.

The items given include single words and fused phrase units. The grammatical categories of the items have been indicated on the basis of the grammar presented in Part I. If a fused phrase unit functions as a verb it is marked as V. Phr. and if it functions as a noun it is marked as N.Phr.

The meanings of the entries given are those corresponding to the meanings given in Malayalam by the informants. The verbs in isolation are expressed in their infinitive forms by the informants and hence included in the vocabulary lists as such.

Grammatical forms which can easily be generated from the morphemics and the automatic alternants of stems and suffixes which are predictable are not included in the lists. Free variant forms are treated as a single entry. The free variation between / v / and / b / is symbolized as v/b. e.g. v/bala — 'net'. Generally the entries are of those occurring in isolation.

The arrangement of words is based on the phonemic alphabet.

Set 1. Items common for the Dialect area

i

ippo, Cl.	now
itu, Pr. N	this (thing)
ittiri/ittaRa/itteeRa, Cl:	a little
ittilu, N	a parasitic plant epidendron tesseloid
itra, D.N	this much
iRunnuva / iRuvuva, Vb:	to become tight
iRRu, V.N	a drop
iRRuva, Vb.	to trickle
iti, N	thunder
iti. V.N	beating with fist; crushing
itikkuva, Vb.	to beat with fist: to crush
itivu, V.N	fall; decrease
itiyuva, Vb.	to fall; to collapse
itunnuva, Vb.	to become narrow
ituva, Vb.	to drop; to put
iddali, N	idli
ikkili, V.N	tickling sensation
ikkilikkuva, Vb.	to tickle
innu, Cl.	today
ini / inni, Cl.	afterwards; next
inippu, V.N	sweetness
inikkuva, Vb.	to taste sweet

inaam, N	gift
intaasu, N	order (from the Government or other offices)
intu, A. F.N	have ; yes
innu, Cl.	here
irikkuva, Vb.	to sit
irutu / iruttu, N	darkness
irumpu, N	iron
iruluva, Vb.	to darken
illa, D. Vb.	no
illam, N	a brahmin's house
illaayka, D. V. N	absence
ilusan, N	loafer
illa, R. P	having ; possessing
istiri, N	ironing
iskkuuRu, N	screw
iskuul	school
istiya / katta, N	brick
istam, N	love ; affection
ivan, pr. N	he (prox.)
ivaru, pr. N	they (prox.)

ii

iiRa, N	anger
iiRRa, Pr. N	these
iita, N. phr.	here
iitu, N	weight
iitu, N	bond

iicca, N	fly
iiṇam, N	tune
iiru, N	larva of a louse
iiruva, Vb.	to saw
iirca, N	sawing
iis (v) aran, N	God
iiyam / iyyam, N	lead

e

eppo, Cl.	when
etiru, V. N	opposition
etirkuva, Vb.	to oppose
ettuva, Vb.	to reach
etra, D. N	how much
eRacci N	meat; flesh
eRakkam, V. N	lowering
eRaṅṅuva, Vb.	to go down
eṭa, N	lane; narrow path
eṭatan, D. N	leftist
eṭatu, A N.	left
eṭam, N	left side
eṭam, N	space
eṭuppu, V. N	building
eṭukkuva, Vb.	to build
eṭukkuva, Vb.	to take; to carry
eṭṭu, N	eight

ecamaan / eemaan, N	lord
eccil, N	victual leavings
ekaram / eeram, N	height
empatu, N. Phr.	eighty
entu, Pr. N.	what
ennu, Cl.	which day
ennum, Cl.	every day
enam, N	type
enna, Cl.	what
eniikkuva, Vb.	to rise up
enakkam, V. N	tameness
enannuva, Vb.	to become tamed
enna, N	oil
ennam, V. N	number
ennuva, Vb.	to count
enkil, Cl.	if
ennu, Cl.	where
eri / eru, V. N	pungeance
eriyuva, Vb.	to be burned
eratti, V. N	double
erattikkuva, Vb.	to double
erattimatiram, N. Phr.	liquorice
eratta, V. N.	twins
erakkuva, Vb.	to beg

erampalu, V. N	booming noise
erampuva, Vb.	to boom
eruma, N	buffalo
ela, N	leaf
elattaaḷam, N. Phr.	cymbals
ella / ellaam, Cl.	all
ellu, N	bone
eḷa, eḷam, A. N	young ; tender
eḷappam, V. N	tenderness
eḷavuva, Vb.	to become stirred
eḷayucca, N. Phr.	forenoon
eḷuppam, N	easeness
eḷutu, A. N	possible
eḷḷu, N	sesame
evan, Pr. N	who
eyittaḷḷi, N. Phr.	school
eyittu, V. N	shooting (with arrow)
eyittu, V. N	letter ; writing
eya, N	texture
eyayuva, Vb.	to crawl
eyupatu, N. Phr.	seventy
eyyuva, Vb.	to shoot

ee

eetu, Pr. N	which
eeRuva, Vb.	to increase
eeRRam, V. N	high tide
eeRRu, V. N.	toddy tapping
eeRRuva, Vb,	to make go up
eeṭa, N. Phr.	where

eettan, N	elder brother
eekra, N	acre
eemikkuva, Vb.	to force, to manhandle physically
eemam, V.N	bodily shock
eennalu, V.N	heaving
eennuva, Vb.	to heave
eeru, N	pair (of bullocks)
eel, N	convenience
eelam, N	cardamom
eelam / leelam, N	auction
eelasu, N	a waist ornament
eesuva, Vb.	to affect
eey.Cl,	you, there
eeya, N	poor person
eeyu, N	seven

a

apipraayam, N	opinion
apeesikkuva, Vb.	to request
apeesa, V.N	request
apakatam, N	danger
apasmaaram, N	epilepsy
appam, N	bread
appo, Cl.	then
abyaasam, V.N	feat
atikam, N	much
atikaari, D. N	chief of the village
atikaaram, N	authority
atiru, N	limit, boundary

atiśam / atiśayam, N	surprise
atu, Pr. N	it; that
atti, N	fig
attaR, N	a perfume
attu, N	mimosa inga
atra, D. N	that much
adyaayam, N	chapter
aRivu, V. N	knowledge
aRiyuva, Vb.	to know
aRiippu, V. N.	information
aRa, N	partition; cell
aRakkuva / aRukkuva Vb.	to severe
aRavu, V. N	butchery
aRayuva, Vb.	to beat hard
aRupatu, N. Phr.	sixty
aṭi, V. N	blow
aṭi, N	foot
aṭipiṭi, N. Phr.	quarrel
atikkuva, Vb.	to beat
aṭima, V.N	slave
aṭa, N	flour cake
aṭakka, N	betal nut
aṭakkuva, Vb.	to remit
aṭakkuva, Vb.	to close; to enclose
aṭakkuva, Vb.	to burry
aṭaṅṅal, V.N	total
aṭaṅṅuva,	to suppress; to be enclosed

atuppam, V.N	closeness
atuppu, N	hearth
atukkala, N. Phr	kitchen
atukku, V. N	layer
atukkuva, Vb.	to place in order
atukkuva, Vb.	to come near
atti, N	a pile
atta, N	leech
acci, N	Nair wife
accati, N. Phr.	Printing
accan, N	father
accaccan, N. Phr.	grand father
accaram, N	alphabet
accaaR, N	pickles
accaaram, N	earnest money
accu, N	mould; printing type
ajju, N	hajj
akam, N	room
akkam, N	digit
akrami, D.N	aggressor
akramam, N	aggression
amannuva, Vb.	to become pressed
amara, / avera, N	beans
amaruva, Vb.	to become suppressed
amaantikkuva, Vb.	to delay
amaantam, V. N	delay
ampalam, N	temple

ampu, N	arrow
ampḷi, N	moon
ammi, N	grating stone
amma, N	mother
ammaaman / ammooman, N	maternal uncle
ammaayi, N	uncle's wife
amśikkuva, Vb.	to divide
amśam, V. N	a division; a unit of area
an̲ti / san̲tya, N	time of sunset
an̲n̲eeram, N. Phr.	at that time
an̲n̲u, Cl.	on that day
aniyatti, N	younger sister
aniyan, N	younger brother
anakkam, V. N	movement
anaṅṅuva, Vb.	to move
anartam, N	calamity
anavati, N	innumerable
anaati, N	provision
anaavaśyam, N	unnecessary
anupavikkuva, Vb.	to experience
anupavam, V. N	experience
anugrakikkuva, Vb.	to bless
anugrakam, V. N	blessing
anusarikkuva, Vb.	to obey
anusaraṇam, V. N	obedience
anuvatikkuva, Vb.	to permit
anuvaatam, V. N	permission
annam, N	cooked rice
anyeeśikkuva, Vb.	to enquire
anyeeśam, V. N.	enquiry

anyam, N	strange
anyan, D.N	stranger
anyaayam, N	injustice
aniyuva, Vb.	to wear
ana / anakkettu, N	dam
anali, N	viper
annaati, N	palate
ancu, N	five
annuuRu, N. Phr.	five hundred
annam, N	member
annaati, N	bazaar
annu, Cl.	there
ari, N	husked rice
arikkuva, Vb.	to filter
ariyuva, Vb.	to cut
ara, N	half
arappu, V.N	mulling
arakkan, N	miser
arakkaal, N. Phr.	one by eight
arakkuva, Vb.	to mull
aram, N	file
arama, N	wooden bolt
aramana, N. phr.	palace
arannaan, N. Phr.	waist chain
arana, N	house lizard; anona tree
arannu, N	stage
arali, N	nerium

arayuva, Vb.	to become mulled
aru, Cl.	don't; should not
aru / aruva, N	margin
arbutam, N	cancer
arcana, N	offering in temple
arji, N	appeal
alivu, V.N	sympathy
aliyuva, Vb.	to melt
alakku, V.N	washing of clothes; clothes for washing
alakkuva, Vb.	to wash (clothes)
alamaara, N	almirah
alaṅkarikkuva, Vb.	to decorate
alaṅkaaram, V.N	decoration
alaccil, V.N	wandering
alasuva, Vb.	to abort
alavalaati, N	vagabond
alayuva, Vb.	to wander
aloogyam, N	displeasure
aloosaram, N	disturbance
aluva, / alva, N	halva
albutam, N	wonder
alla, D. Vb.	not
aḷiyan, N	brother-in-law
aḷakkuva, Vb.	to measure
aḷavu, V.N	measurement
aḷayuva, Vb.	to wander
aḷaampu, N	a variety of mushroom
aḷḷa, N	Allah
asalu, N	original
asuran, N	evil incarnation
asuuya, N	jealousy

asuddi, N	impurity
aviin, N	opium'
avati, N	leave
avamaanam, N	disgrace
avalu, N	beaten rice
avasaanikkuva, Vb.	to end
avasaanam, V. N	end
ayi, N	bar
ayittam, N	untouchability
ayiRRa, Pr. N	those
ayikkuuṭu, N phr,	cage
ayiru, N	ore
ayisu, N	ice
ayiyuva, Vb.	to break loose
aya / asa, N	cloth line
ayakkuva, Vb.	to send
ayavu, V. N	looseness
ayayuva, Vb.	to become loosened
aympatu, N. Phr.	fifty
ayyaayiram, N. Phr.	five thousand
ayyo, Cl.	Oh !

aa

aapattu, N	danger
aappiisu, N	office
aati, N	anguish
aataaram, N	document
aataayam, N	yield, income
aattu, N (Loc.)	inside
aaRancu, N	orange
aaRu, N	six
aaRuva, Vb.	to become cooled
aaRRa, N	a bird
aaRRuva, Vb.	to make cool
aata, N. Phr.	there

aatu, N	goat
aatunkutti, N.Phr.	lamb
aatuva, Vb.	to swing
aattam, V.N	swinging
aaciyaaru, N	one who has done hajj
aacaru, N.	attendance
aaccaryam, N	wonder
aakarsikkuva, Vb.	to attract
aakarsanam, V.N	attraction
aagrakikkuva, Vb.	to desire
aagrakam, V.N	desire
aakaasam, N	sky
aakoosikkuva, Vb.	to celebrate
aakoosam, V.N	celebration
aakkuva, Vb.	to make
aakruti, N	shape
aama, N	tortoise'
aamanakku, / aavanakku. N	castor
aampal, N	lotus
aammakkal, N, Phr.	male children
aana, N	elephant
aanakkaaran, N. Phr.	mahout
aanakkompu, N. Phr.	ivory
aani, N	nail
aanattam, D. N	manliness

aaṇ, N	male
aaṇuṅṅaḷ, N	men
aaṇṭu, N	year
aaṅṅaḷa, N	brother
aaṅyam, N	gesture
aarampikkuva, Vb.	to begin
aarampam, V. N	beginning
aaraatikkuva, Vb.	to worship
aaraatana, V. N	worship
aaroogyam, N	health
aaru, Pr. N	who
aal, N	banyan tree
aala, N	shed
aalaattu, N	thick rope
aaloocikkuva, Vb.	to think
aaloocana, V, N	thought
aalmaavu, N	soul
aaḷ, N	person
aaspatri, N	hospital
aaśikkuva, Vb.	to hope
aaśaari, N	carpenter
aavi, N	steam
aavi, N	yawning
aavalaati, N	complaint
aavasyam, N	necessity
aavuva, Vb.	to become
aayiram, N	thousand
aaya, N	nurse; midwife
aayam, N	depth
aayutam, N	weapon

aayusu, N	life time
aayca, N	week

o

oppam / opparam, Cl.	in company
oppu, N	signature
oppuva. Vb.	to blot
otavi, V.N	help
otavuva, Vb.	to be of help
ottaasa, N	favour
oRa, N	sheath; cover
oRappu, V.N	certainty
oRakkam, V.N	sleep
oRakkuva, Vb.	to determine
oRannuva, Vb.	to sleep
oRayuva, Vb.	to frozen
oRRa, D.N	single
oRRu, V. N	betrayal
oRRuva, Vb.	to betray
oRRuva, Vb,	to cheat
otikkua, Vb.	to break
otivu, V, N	fracture
otiyuva, Vb.	to become snapped
otakkuva, Vb.	to break
otama, N	master
otampati, N	agreement
otan, Cl.	quickly
otal, N	body
otavu, V. N	breakage

otayuva, Vb.	to get broke
otta, N	hollowness
ottakam, N	camel
ottalu, V. N	sticking
ottuva, Vb.	to stick
occa, N	noise
ompatu, N. phr.	nine
onnikkuva, Vb.	to unite
onnu, N	one
onattuva, Vb.	to wake
onakku, V. N	dryness ; dried substance
onakkuva, Vb.	to dry
onannuva, Vb.	to become dry
onaruva, Vb.	to awake
orikkal, D.N	once
oram, N	strength
oral, N	mortar
orasuva, Vb.	to rub
oru, Nu. B	one
orutti, N	one woman
oruttan, N	one man
orukkuva, Vb.	to make ready
orumikkuva, Vb.	to unite
oruma, V. N	unity
orunnuva, Vb.	to get ready
olakka, N	pestle
olayuva, Vb.	to become shaken

olu, N	water current
oḷi, N	brightness
oḷikkuva, Vb.	to hide
osaan, N	Muslim barber
ovukku, V. N	flow
oyikkuva, Vb.	to avoid;
oyivu, V. N	leisure; vacation
oyiyuva / oyyuva, Vb.	to vacate
oyaluva, Vb.	to be in difficulty
oyakku, N	a unit of measurement
o	
ootuva, Vb.	to chant
oottu, V. N	chanting
ooṭa, N	a reed
ooṭakkoyal, N. Phr.	flute
ooṭu, N	bell metal
ooṭu, N	tile
ooṭu, N	frying pan
ooṭṭal, N	hotel
ookari, N	share
oontn, N	chammelion
oon, Pr. N	he
ooṇam, N	a festival
ooro, Nu. B	one each
oormikkuva, Vb.	to remember
ooli, N	howling
oola, N	palm leaf
ooḷ, Pr. N	she
ooḷam, N	ripple

ഉ

upakaaram, V. N	help
upayookikkuva, Vb.	to use
upayookam, V. N	use
uppu. N	salt
utippu, V. N	sunrise
utikkuva, Vb.	to rise
utiruva, Vb.	to fall
uddeesikkuva, Vb.	to guess
uddeesam, V.N.	guessing
udyookam, N	occupation
uRi, N	pot hanger
uRumaala / uRumaalu, N	hand kerchief
uRumpu, / eRumpu, N	ant
utuppu, V. N	dress; dressing
utukku, N	drum
utukkuva, Vb.	to wear
ucci / uccam, N	top
ucca, N	noon
umi, N	chaff
untuva. Vb.	to push
unnuva, Vb.	to aim
unni, N	brahmin boy
unni, N	yolk
unnuva, Vb.	to take meals
uri, N	a unit of measurement
uriyuva, Vb.	to strip
uru, N	a sea vessel
uruli, D.N	cauldron

urula, V.N	morsel
urulakkeennu, N. Phr.	potato
urulu, V.N	wheel
uruluva, Vb.	to roll
uruvuva, Vb.	to melt
urukku, N	steel
urukkuva, Vb.	to melt
uluva, N	fenn greek
uluvaankuutu, N. Phr.	censor pot
ulsavam, N	festival
ullasikkuva, Vb.	to enjoy
ullaasam, V.N	enjoyment
uli, N	chisel
ulukku V. N	sprain
ulukkuva, Vb.	to sprain
ulli, N	onion
ullam, N	mind
ullankay, N. Phr.	palm
ullu, N	inside
usiru / usaaRu, V.N	boldness
usnam, V.N.	heat
uvvu, Cl.	yes
uyiccil, V. N	massage

uyunnu, N.	blackgram
uu	
uutuva, Vb.	to blow
uuttu, V.N	whistle
uuRuva, Vb.	to ooze
uuRRuva, Vb.	to filter
uuRRam, N	snobbery ; greed
uuRRu, V. N	spring
uuttu V. N	feeding
uuttuva, Vb.	to feed
uukku, N	strength
uuma, N	dumb
uunnu, V. N	support
uunnuva, Vb.	to prop up
uunnuvati, N. Phr,	crutch
uunu, N	meals (especially of rice)
uura, N	hip
uuruva, Vb.	to take out ; to slip off
uuyam, N	turn
p	
pittam, N	anaemia
pittala, N	brass
piRRe, Cl.	next
piti, V. N	handle ; handful
pitikkuva, Vb.	to hold ; to capture
pitunnuva, Vb:	to snatch off
pittam, N	residue

pittu, N	a rice cake
picca, N	alms
pinneem, Cl.	again
pinnam, N	offering for the dead
pirikkuva, Vb.	to collect
pirivu, V. N	collection
piraantatti, D. N	mad she
piraantan, D. N	mad he
piraantu, N	madness
pirku, N	mosquito
pilaavu, / plaavu, N	jack tree
pisaatti, / pisaaṅkatti, N. Phr.	penknife
piyyuva / piiyuva, Vb.	to squeeze
piippi, N	blow pipe, whistle
piitiya, N	shop
piitiyakkaaran, N. Phr.	shopkeeper
piira, N	residue
piilli, N	feather
piila, N	rheum of the eye
piisu, N	fees
peRakkuva, Vb.	to born
peRukkuva, Vb.	to pick up
peRuva, Vb.	to give birth
petuva, Vb.	to get involved
petti, N	box
petta, N	bald head
pettane, Cl.	quickly

pennaccan, N. Phr.	wife's father
pennamma, N. Phr.	wife's mother
pennu, N	female
pennunnalu, N	women; wife
pennuvekkaatoon, N. Phr.	bachelor
penkutti, N. Phr.	girl
pennalu, N	sister
periya, N	road
peruvuva, Vb.	to multiply
perumaaRuva, Vb.	to use
perunnaalu, N. Phr'	festival
pesaku, V. N	error
peya, N	penalty; punishment
peyappu V. N	livelihood
peyakkuva, Vb.	to live
peyyalu, V. N	raining
peyyuva, Vb.	to rain
peeR, V. N	child birth
peeRuva, Vb.	to carry
peeRRicci, N. Phr.	midwife
peeti, V. N	fear
peetikkuva, Vb.	to fear
peenaaya, N. Phr.	mad dog
peen, N	louse
peeru, N	name

pappaṭam, N	pappad
patikkuva, Vb	to stick
patiru, N	chaff
pativu, N	custom
pata, N	lather
patam / potam, V.N.	softness
patukkuva, Vb.	to soften
patteemaari, N	pattimar
pattaayam, N	wooden chest (for storing paddy)
pattu, N	ten
paRakkuva, Vb	to fly
paRaṅki, N	chilly
paRayuva, Vb.	to say
paRRikkuva, Vb.	to deceive
paRRam, N	flock
paRRalu, V. N.	folly
paRRu, V. N.	deceit
paRRuva, Vb.	to be at fault
paṭi, N	step
paṭippu, V. N.	education
paṭikkuva, Vb.	to learn
paṭinnīRRa, N. Phr.	drawing room
paṭinnaaRu, N, Phr.	west
paṭaRRi, N	a variety of plantain
paṭam, N	picture
paṭaruva, Vb.	to spread
paṭala, N	bunch

patavu, V.N	step
pataalam, / patoolam, N	snake gourd
patuva, Vb.	to decay
patti, N	bitch
pattini, N	starvation
patta, N	bark; belt
pattaR, N	Tamil Brahmin
pattam, N	toy kite
pattanam, N	town
pattaani, N	a variety of pea
pattaalam, N	army; troop
pattu, N	silk
pacci, N	bird
pacca, A.R.P	raw; green
pacca(v / bellam, N.Phr.	cold water
paccattullan, N.Phr.	grasshopper
paccakkaRi, N.Phr.	vegetables
paccari, N.Phr.	raw rice
pakinu, N	gold
paka, V.N	jealousy
pakakkuva, Vb.	to be jealous
pakaruva, Vb.	to become spread
pakal, N	daytime
pakki, N	male sex organ
pamparam, N	toy screw

paṉti, N	row
paṉtam, N	flaming torch
paṉtraṇṭu, N. Phr.	twelve
paṉtu, N	ball
paṉṉi, N	pig
pani, N	fever
paniiru, N. Phr.	rose water
pana, N	palm tree
panna, N	a weed
paṇi, V.N	work
paṇiyuva, Vb.	to work
paṇam, N	cash
paṇayam, N	pledge
paṇṭam, N	ornament
paṇṭu, Cl.	long ago
pañcaaṅṅam, N	almanac
pañcaara / pañcasaara, N	sugar
paññam, N	famine
paṅka, N	fan
paripavam, V.N	displeasure; anger
paripavikkuva, Vb.	to be angry
paripaaṭi, N	programme
parippu, N	dal
pariśootikkuva, Vb.	to test

Parisootana, V. N	test
pariiccikkuva, Vb.	to examine
pariisa. V.N.	examination
parattuva, Vb.	to spread
parakkuva, Vb.	to become spread
paraati, N	complaint
parutti, N	cotton
parukkuva, Vb.	to make rough
paruntu, N	kite
paruvam, N	maturity
palisa, N	interest
pala, N	wooden plank
pala, A. R. P	several
palar, A. N.	several people
palaaram, N	tiffin
palli, N	lizard
pallu, N	tooth
palluutti, N. Phr.	tooth pick
palunku, N	pearl
palli, N	church : mosque
palla, N	belly
pasima, D.N.	stickiness
pasa, N	gum
paviyam, N	coral
pavuti, V. N	half
pavukkuva, Vb.	to halve
payippu, V. N	hunger
payikkuva, Vb.	to become hungry
payaR, N	pea

payakuva, Vb.	to become old
payakkam, V. N	oldness
payam, V. N	fruit
payam, A. R. P	old
payaṅkata, N. Phr.	old story
payaru / paaru, N	pea
paysa N	money
paysakkaḷi, N. Phr.	gambling
payyu, N	cow
payyaala, N. Phr.	cow-shed
paapam, N	sin
paapi / paavi, D. N.	sinner
paappaR, N	pauper
paappaati, N	butterfly
paappaan, N	mahout
paati, V. N	half
paatram, N	utensil
paaRa, N	rock
paaRaaṭan, N	garden bat
paaRaavu, N	guard
paaRuva, Vb.	to flutter
paaRRa, N	fly
paaṭa, N	layer, scum
paaṭam, N	lesson
paaṭuva, Vb.	to sing
paaṭṭam, N	lease
paaṭṭu, N	song
paakam, N	ripeness, fit
paakku, N	small bag
paampu, N	snake

paani, N	water jug
paaniisu N	lantern
paaṅṅu, N	means
paara, N	crowbar
paaru, N	pea
paaruva, Vb.	to pour
paalam, N	bridge
paalu, N	milk
paaḷi, N	fold
paaḷiisu, N	ruin
paaḷam, N	rail
paasu, N	pass; success
paasu, N	a kind of gambling
paava, N	doll
paavam, N	sin
paavaaṭa, N	skirt
paavuva, Vb.	to spread
paayi / paaya, N	mat
paayalu, V.N	running
poti, V.N	packet
potikkuva, Vb.	to unhusk
potirkuva, Vb.	to make wet
potappu, V.N.	blanket
potakkuva, Vb.	to cover
poRappeṭuva, Vb. Phr.	to start
poRam, N	back; outside
poRaayi, N.Phr.	outside
poRukkuva, Vb.	to excuse
poṭi, V.N	dust; powder
poṭippu, V.N.	sprout
poṭikkuva, Vb.	to sprout; to grind

potti, N	a variety of small-pox
pottikkuva, Vb.	to pluck
pottikkuva	to break
pottan, D.N	dumb (Masc.)
pottu, V.N	fragment; piece
poka, V.N	smoke
pokakkuva, Vb.	to smoke
pokku, N	umbel pit
pokla, N	blister
ponta, N	bush
pontuva / ponnuva, Vb.	to float; to rise
ponma, N	king fisher
ponnu, N	gold
ponkaaram, N. Phr.	borax
ponnu, V.N	floating body
pori, V. N	rice corn
porikkuva, Vb.	to fry
poreetam, N. Phr.	compound
pora, N	house
porattuva, Vb.	to smear
porutuva, Vb.	to fight
poli, V. N	increase
polikkuva, Vb.	to increase
poli, N	falsehood; lie
polikkuva, Vb.	to break
poyilu, N	valley

poya, N	river
poyka, / poyya, N	pond
poyyu, N	lie ; falsehood
poottu, N	buffalo
pooRRi, V. N	brahmin
pooRRuva, Vb.	to bring up
poottam, N	photo
pooñci, N	kettle
pooruva, Vb.	to pour
pooliisu, N	police
poola, N	tobacco
poovuva, Vb.	to go
putuma, V. N	novelty
putiyekkan / puyyekkn, N.Phr.	bridegroom
putiyennu / manaatti, N. Phr.	bride
putiya, A.R.P.	new
putukkuva, Vb.	to renew
puRRu, N	mound; snake pit
punnaakku, N	oil cake
punnu, N	ulcer
punyam, N	sanctity; sacredness
puriyam, N	eyelash
puraanam, N	history
puruvan, N	husband
pullu, N	grass
puli, V. N	sourness
puli, N	tamarind
pulikkuva, Vb.	to taste sour
pulli, N	mark

pustakam / pustoom, N	book
pusu / puyu / puyuvu, N	worm; caterpillar
puvvu / puuvu, V. N	flower
puyunnuva, Vb.	to boil in water
puuttu, V. N	lock
puuttuva, Vb.	to lock
puuca, V. N	offering
puucaari, N	priest
puucca, N	cat
puukkuva, Vb.	to flower
puumaala N. Phr,	garland
puunuulu / puunuulu, N. Phr.	sacred thread
puuntoottam, N. Phr.	garden
puusuva, Vb.	to smear
puuvatta, N	baldness
puuvan, D. N	cock
puuyi, N	sand
preti, N	accused
pretaman, N	pudding
pretyeekam, N	speciality
premaani, N	chief
presiddi, V. N	publicity
presnam, N	problem
praantan, D. N.	madman
praantu, N	madness
praani, N	insect
praanan, N	life

rpaartikkuva, Vb.	to pray
praartana, V. N	prayer
praavu, N	pigeon
praayisam, N	time
praayam, N	age

b

bimmam, N	idol
biriyaaṇi, N	biriyani
bilaatti, N	England
bilaatticcakka, N. Phr.	bread fruit
biskaRRu, N	biscuit
biivi, N	muslim wife
beddappaaṭu, N. Phr.	difficulty; haste
beñcu, N	bench
beruttam, N	disease
beeṅku / baaṅku, N	bank
bappuḷuusu, N	a variety of lemon
batti, N	batti
bacana, N	devotional song; hymn
baccaṇam, N	food
bakti, N	devotion
baraṇi, N	jar
basu, N	bus
bayyuva / baykuva, Vb.	becoming late
baakikkuva, Vb.	to divide
baakam, V. N	portion
baakki, N	balance
baagyam, N	luck
baaram, N	heaviness
baarya, N	wife
baalyam, N	childhood

baasa, N	language
bomma, N	doll
bootam, N	sense
boottu, N	boat
boorma, N	oven
butan, N	wednesday
buddi, N	intelligence
buddimuttu, N. Phr.	difficulty
budduusu, N	idiot
buutam, N	evil spirit
buumi, N	earth

t

tippali, N	long pepper
titukkam, V. N	hurry
titukkuva, Vb.	to hurry
tikku, V. N	rush
tikkuva, Vb.	to rush
timinnalam, N	whale
timiram / timaram, N	cataract
tinnuva, Vb	to eat
tinnu, N	tin
tinkalu, N	Monday
tiri, N	bud of coconut
tirikkuva, Vb.	to turn
tirivu, V.N	turning
tiriyuva, Vb.	to recognise
tirumpuva, Vb.	to rub
tiyati / tiyyati, N	date
tiyyan, N	Tiyya caste

tiyyu / tiiyu, N	fire
tiippetti, N. Phr.	match box
tiippettikkolli, N. Phr.	match stick
tiiR, N	property rights
tiiRRa, V.N	victuals; food
tiintalu, V.N	pollution
tiintaari, N	mensturation
tiintuva, Vb.	to pollute
tiiram, N	shore
tiirumaanikkuva, Vb.	to decide
tiirumaanam, V.N	decision
teRa, N	temple festival
teRRu, V.N	mistake
teRRuva, Vb.	to err
tekavu, V.N	fullness
tekayuva, Vb.	to become enough
tekku, N	South
tentuva Vb.	to beg
tennu, N	coconut tree
tera, N	wave
terappu, N	nausea
terakku, V N	hurry
terakkuva, Vb.	to hurry
teraluva, Vb.	to mature
terayuva, Vb.	to search
terukkuva, Vb.	to curl
teru / teruvu, N	street
telivu, V.N	evidence
teliyuva, Vb.	to become evident; to be clear

telakkam, V. N	lustre
telannuva, Vb.	to shine
teeppu, V.N	plastering
teeRRa, N	claw
teetuva, Vb.	to seek
teekuva, Vb.	to plaster ; to rub ; to iron
teekku, N	teak
teen, N	honey
teenna. N	coconut
teennalu, V.N	heaving
teennuva, Vb.	to heave
teeru, N	chariot
teel, N	scorpion
teevuva, Vb.	to bail out water
teeyila, N. Phr.	tea
teeyuva, Vb.	to be rubbed off
tapaalu, N	post letters
tappu, N	folly
tatta, N	parrot
tatvam, N	principle
taRi, N	loom
taRa, N	floor
taRakkuva, Vb.	to nail
tatippu, D. N	swelling
tatikkuva, Vb.	to fatten
tata, / tatasam, V. N,	bockade
tatnnalu / tatavu, V. N	imprisonment

tatavuva, Vb.	to smear
tatayuva, Vb.	to block
tataakam, N	lake
tatti, N	screen
tattam, N	veil
tattaan / tattaayan, N	goldsmith
tattu, N	cupboard, ceiling
takaruva, Vb.	to ruin
takarca, V. N	ruin
takkam, N	chance
takkaali, N	tomato
tamaasa, N	fun; amusement
tampaatti / tampuraatti, N	Lordess
tampu, N	tent
tampraatti	woman of higher caste
tampraan, N	man of higher caste
taniyuva, Vb.	to cool
tanuvu, V. N	coolness
tannalu, N	a title of muslims
tannalu, Pr. N	themselves
tannuva, Vb.	to halt
tari, N	particle
tarippu, V. N	stiffness
tarikkuva, V. N	to stiffen

taram, N	type, quality
tarasu, N	barren land
tala, N	head
talappu, N	end
talappaavu, N. phr.	turban
talaciRRalu, N. Phr.	vertigo
talaccooRu, N. Phr.	brain
talamoRa / talooRa, N. ph.	generation
talanaaru, / tanaaru, N. Phr.	hair
talanoovu, N. Phr.	headache
talayootu. N. Phr.	skull
talaruva, Vb.	to become tired
talarca, V. N	fatigue
talappu / talaappu, V. N.	a foot rope for climbing tree
talla, N	grand mother; old woman
tavitu, N	husk
tavana, N	turn
tayru, N	curd
taylam, N	medicinal oil
taaRRuva, Vb.	to crush the soil
taati, N	beard; chin
taacci, N	grand mother; old woman
taakkoolu, N. Phr.	key
taakkuva, Vb.	to lower
taamara, N	lotus
taamasikkuva, Vb.	to reside
taamasam, V. N.	residence
taan, Pr. N	oneself
taannu, V. N	support

taaluukku, N	taluk
taaḷam, N	rhythm
taaḷu, N	sheet
taayalu, V. N	below
taayuva, Vb.	to sink
toppi, N	cap
toppa, N	feather
toRappu, V.N	opening
toRakkuva, Vb.	to open
toṭi, N	compound
toṭa, N	thigh
toṭakkam / toṭassam, V. N	beginning
toṭaṅṅuva, Vb.	to begin
toṭaru / toṭalu, V.N	chain
toṭaruva, Vb.	to continue
toṭuva, Vb.	to touch
toṭṭi, N	bucket
toṇa, V.N	help
toṇakkuva, Vb.	to help
toṇṭi, N	old woman
toṇṭa, N	throat
toṇṭan, N	old man
toṇṭu, N	husk

tonnuva, Vb.	to limp
torappu, V.N	burrow
torakkuva Vb.	to burrow
torala, N	colds
tolayuva, Vb.	to be ruined
tola, V.N	hole
tolakkuva, Vb.	to make hole
tolli, N	drop
tolla, N	mouth; throat
tollaayiram, N. Phr.	nine hundred
tovara, N	dal
tovaruva / tooruva, Vb.	to become dry
tovvuva, Vb.	to bow, to salute
toyi, V:N	kick
toyikkuva, Vb.	to kick
toyilu, N	occupation
toya, V.N	raw
toyayuva, Vb.	to raw
tooppu, N	grove
tootu, N	canal
toottam, N	estate
tookku, N	gun
tookkuva, Vb.	to fail
toonnalu, V.N	feeling
toonnuva, Vb.	to feel
toona, Cl.	much
tooni, N	boat
toortu, V.N	bathing towel

toortuva, Vb.	to wipe
toolu, N	manure
tooyam, N	foolishness
tuppalu, V N	saliva
tuppuva, Vb.	to spit
tumpalu / tummalu, V. N	sneezing
tunnalu, V. N	stitching
tunnakkaaran, N. Phr.	tailor
tunnuva, Vb.	to stitch
tuṇi, N	cloth ; clothing
tuṇikkaṇṭam, N. Phr.	bandage
tuṇṭu, N	piece ; fragment
turisu, N	alum
turuppu, N	trump
turutti, N	island
turumpu, N	rust
tuḷḷi, N	drop
tuḷḷan, N	grasshopper
tuḷḷalu, V. N	jumping
tuḷḷuva, Vb.	to frisk
tuuppu, V. N	sweeping
tuukkam, V. N	weight
tuukku, V. N	hanging
tuukkuva, Vb.	to weigh ; to hang
tuumpu, N	sprout
tuuṇu, N	pillar
tuuṅṅuva, Vb.	to hang
tuulu, N	feather
tuuḷuva, Vb.	to spray
tuuvuva, Vb.	to scatter

raasu, N	weighing balance ; scale
trupti, N	satisfaction
tyaakam, N	sacrifice

d

dikku, N	direction
divasam, N	day
diipam / diivam, N	lamp with flame
diipaaraatana, N Phr.	arati
diipu / diivu, N	island
diinam, N	small pox , disease
diisam, devasam, N	day
dennam, N	hysteria ; disease
deyavu / deya, N	sympathy ; mercy
deyvam, N	God
deekam, N	body
deesam, N	region ; land
deesyam, N	anger
deevataaram, N	pine
deevan, N	he God
darmam, N	charity
dayryam, N	courage
daati, N	presumption
daakikkuva, Vb.	to be thirsty
daakam, V. N	thirst
daanam, N	gift
daanyam, N	grain
doosa, N	doosa
dukkam, V. N	sorrow
duritam, N	misery
dustu, N	wickedness

duupam, N	smoke (from the sacred fire)
duura / duuram, N	distance
duurtu, N	extravagance
duurtan, D. N	extravagant he
drookam, V. N	harm
dyaanam, V. N	meditation

R

Reṅku, N	gaudiness; colourfulness
Reeṉta, N	lace
Reelu, N	rail
Reesan, / Reesyan, N	ration
Ramsaan, N	an Arabic month
Rava, N	rava
Ravukka, N	bodice
Raakku, N	arrack
Roṭṭi, N	bread
Rooṉtu, N	patrol

ṭ

ṭikkaRRu, N	ticket
ṭenRu, N	tent
ṭaaṅku, N	tank

ḍ

ḍaansu, N	dance
ḍaavu, N	presumption

c

cippi, N	shell
citram, N.	map
ciRi, / ciri, N	lips
ciRRuli, N. Phr.	small chisel
ciRRulli, N. Phr.	garlic
ciRRuva, Vb.	to wind
cikilsa, V. N	medical treatment
cimmini, N	kerosene
cimmuva, Vb.	to wink
ciri, V. N	laughter; smile
cirikkuva, Vb.	to smile; to laugh
cilluva, Vb.	to crush (blocks of soil)
ciitta, Cl.	bad
ciittu, N	card
ciina, N	China
ciira, N	spinach
ciirpu, N	comb
ciilu, N	splinter
ceppu, N	brass pot
cettu, V. N	slice
cettuva, Vb.	to slice
cetam, N	beauty
cetalu, N	white ant
ceRa, N	lake
ceRavu / eRavu, N	wing
ceRuppam, A. N	smallness; youth
ceRuttalu / ceRunnalu, N	udder
ceti, N	plant
cekari / ceeri, N	fibre
cemappu, V. N	redness

cemakkuva, Vb.	to redden
cempoottu, N. Phr.	cockatoo
cempu, N	copper
cemmiin, N. Phr.	shrimp
cen̲n̲aaya, N. Phr.	wolf
cenni N	forehead
ceṇṭa, N	drum
ceṇṭu, N	boquet
cennaayi, N.	friend
cennuva, Vb.	to shrink
cerippu, N	chappals
cera, / cerava, V.N	scraper
ceraṭṭa, N	coconut shell
ceraṇṭuva, Vb.	to peel
cela, A.R.P.	some
ceḷi, N	mud
ceḷḷu, N	beetle
cevi, N	ear
ceviṭu,	cheek
ceyittaan, N	Satan
ceyyuva, Vb.	to do
ceeti, N	verandah
ceetam, N	loss
ceeRu, N	mud
ceempu, N	aniseed
ceena, N	elephant foot
ceeri, N	shallow area
ceera, N	rattle snake
ceela, N	sari

ceelu / seelu, N	beauty
cappu, N	leaf
cappuva, Vb.	to suck
cati, V. N	betrayal
catikkuva, Vb.	to betray
cata, N.	flesh
catuppu, N	marsh
catukkuva, Vb.	to crush
caturam, N	square
caturaṅṅam, N	chess
caṭaṅṅu, N	custom
caṭṭi, N	pan
caṭṭa, N	frame
caṭṭam, N	rule
caṭṭu, V.N	lameness
caṭṭuva, N	to lame
caṭṭuvam, N	scraper
cakka, N	jack fruit
cakkara, N	jagari
cakkaala, N.Phr.	oil extraction shed
cakku, N	oil extracting machine
camayikkuva, Vb	to adorn
camayam, V. N	adorning
caṉtran, N	moon
caṉṉanam, N.	sandal wood
caṅṅala, N	chain
caralu, / caraḷu, N	gravel

callam, N	pan box
cavittuva, Vb.	to touch with feet
cavittupati, N- Phr.	stepping stone
cavakkaan, V.N	chewing pan
cavam / savam, N	dead body
caattam, N	a ceremony for the dead
caaRu, N	juice
eaaRuva, Vb.	to sprinkle
caatu, N	wheel
caatuva, Vb.	to throw
caakku, N	gunny bag
caampuva, Vb.	to spray
caanu, N	a unit of measurement
caaru, V. N	support
caaruva, Vb.	to lean
caalu, N	water path
caala, N	hut
caavi, N	key
caavu, V. N	death
caavuva, Vb.	to die
caayi, / caaya, N	tea
caayam, N	paint
caayuva, Vb.	to bend
coRi, V.N	sore; boil
coRiccilu, V. N	itching
coRiyuva. Vb.	to itch
coRayuva, Vb.	to wind
coRukku, N	activeness
cokki, N	female cat
comappu / covappu / cooppu, V. N	redness
comakkuva, / covakkuva / cookkuva, Vb.	to redden

comakkuva, Vb.	to carry
comaru / covaru, N	wall
conku, N	beauty
collu, V. N	saying
colluva, Vb	to recite
cova	bad taste
covva / covvaayca, N. Phr.	Tuesday
covvu, N	straightness
coyali, N	epilepsy
coyalikkaaRRu, N. Phr.	cyclone
cooppu, V. N	redness
coodyam, V. N	question
cooR / cooRu, N	cooked rice
cookku, N	chalk
coora, N	blood
cooruva, Vb.	to leak
coola, N	creek
coolam, N	maize
cooyikkuva, Vb.	to ask
cuRRi / cuRRiya, N	hammer
cuRRu, V.N	circle
cuRRuva, Vb.	to circle
cutuva, Vb.	to bake
cukku, N	dried ginger
cummuva, Vb.	to carry on head
cunteli, N. Phr.	mouse
cuntu, N	lip
curunnuva, Vb.	to shrink
culiccilu, V. N	wrinkle
culiyuva, Vb.	to wrinkle

cuuṭi, N	coir
cuuṭu, V. N	heat
cuuṭuva, Vb.	to carry
cuuṇṭuva, Vb.	to ponit out
cuuralu, N	cane
cuuḷa, N	furnace
cuuḷacci, N	harlot

j

jilla, N	district
jiiram, N	cuminseed
jiivi D.N	living being
jiivikkuva, Vb.	to live
jiivan, V. N	life
jepam, V. N	prayer
jemmi, N	land lord
jeṉtu, N	animal
jenikkuva, Vb.	to be born
jenam, N	people
jenaala / jenoola, N	window
jenusu, N	quality
jeyikkuva, Vb.	to win
jeyam, V. N.	victory
jeelu, N.	jail
jaati, V	caste
jaatipatri, N. Phr.	mace
jaatakam, N	horoscope
jaaka, N	shed
jaampu, N	jambos
jaamyam, N.	bail
jaalam; N	window
jooṭi, N	pair

jooli, N	work
jubba, N	juba
juutan, N	jew
k	
kiṭaavu, N	young one of animals
kiṭṭuva, Vb.	to get
kikkiḷi, V. N	titilation
kikkiḷikkuva, Vb.	to titilate
kinaavu, N	dream
kiṇṇam, N	plate (made of metal)
kiriiṭam, N	crown
kiḷi, N	bird
kisa, N	loose talk; story
kiiRu, N	fragment
kiiri, N	mangoose
kiira / ciira, N	spinach
kiiruva, Vb.	to tear
kiirti, N	fame
kiirtanam, N	devotional song
kill, N	tar
kiisa, N	pocket
kiiy / kiiyalu, V. N	down; below
kiiyuva, Vb.	to get down
ketappu, V. N	panting
ketakkuva, Vb.	to pant
keṭappu, V. N	lying
keṭakka, V. N	bed
keṭakkuva Vb.	to lie
keṭaṅṅu, N	deep ditch

keṭṭu, V. N	string ; bundle
keṭṭuva, Vb.	to string
keṇi, N	trap
keraṇṭu, N	well
keḷa, V. N	tilling the soil
keḷakkuva, Vb.	to till the soil
keeṭu, V. N	defect
keekku, N	cake
keekku, N	East
keekkuva, Vb.	to hear
keeṅṅu, N	tuber
keeruva, Vb.	to climb
keeḷi, V. N	fame
keelvi, V. N	audibility ; rumour
keesu, N	case
kapam, N	phlegm
kappi, N	iron pulley
kappi, N	coffee
kappa, N	pappaya
kappam, N	tribute
kappal, N	ship
kappu, N	cup
katiru, N	corn
kata, N	story
kataR, N	khadi
katavu, N	door
katti, N	knife
kattiri, N	brinjal
kattiriya, N	scissors
kattanaaru, N	Christian priest

kattalu, V. N	burning
kattu, N	letter
kattuva, Vb.	to burn
kaRa, N	stain
kaRappu, V. N	blackness
kaRakkuva, Vb.	to milk
kaRaṅṅuva, Vb.	to revolve
kaRava, V. N	milking
kaRaampu, N	cloves
kaRRa, N	bundled corn sheaves
kaṭi, V. N	bite, tiffin
kaṭikkuva, Vb.	to bite
kaṭin̄n̄aaṇam, N. Phr.	rein
kaṭa, N	root
kaṭakkuva, Vb.	to cross; to enter
kaṭaccilu, V. N	pain
kaṭam, N	debt
kaṭama, D. N	duty
kaṭaṉtalu, N	wasp
kaṭala, N	groundnut
kaṭal, N	sea
kaṭalaasu, N	paper
kaṭavu, N	ferry
kaṭayuva, Vb.	to ache

katu, /katuvu, N	mustard
katuppam, V.N	hardness
katukkuva, Vb.	to harden
katuva, N	tiger
katti, N	weight
kattilu, N	cot
katta, N	brick
kattappaara, N. Phr.	crowbar
kattu, N	poison
kaacceeri, N	court; office
kacca, N	cloth
kaccattam, N.Phr.	loin cloth
kaccootakkaaran, N. Phr.	merchant
kaccootam, N	sales
kakka, N	shell
kakkakali, N. Phr.	a play
kakkuva, Vb.	to steal
kamuku, N	arecanut tree
kampi, N	metal rod; telegram
kampa, N	thick coir
kampam, N	fascination
kampli, N	blanket
kammi, N	deficit
kammalu, N	ear ring
kannu, N	buffalo

kannukaali / kannaali, N. Phr,	cattle
kanam, N	heaviness
kanni, N	the month Kanni
kani, V.N	sight which influences one's fortune
kanisan, N	astrologer, fortune teller
kanti, N	small gate
kantikkuva, Vb.	to chop
kantam, V.N	piece
kantam, N	paddy field
kantan, N	male cat
kanmasi, N. Phr.	collyrium
kanni, N	hook
kanniiru, N. Phr.	tears
kannata, N.Phr.	spectacles
kannaati, N.Phr.	glass; mirror
kannu, N	eye
kanni, N	gruel
kari, V.N	carbon, charcoal
karikku, N	tender coconut
karimpatam, N. Phr.	blanket
karimpu, N	sugarcane
kara, N	land

karaṭi, N	bear
karam, N	tax
karaṇṭu, N	electricity
karaḷu / karalu, N	liver
karaaRu, N	agreement
karutuva, Vb.	to think
karpa, N	babul
karmuusu / karmuusa, N	pappaya
kali, N	rage
kala, N	mark
kalappu / kalarpu, V. N	adulteration
kalaṅṅuva, Vb.	to become mixed
kalattuva, Vb.	to mix
kalam, N	pot
kalampalu, V. N	scolding
kalampuva, Vb.	to scold
kalaakaaran, N. phr.	artist
kalaasikkuva, Vb.	to end
kalpikkuva, Vb.	to order
kalpana, V. N	order
kalkaṇṭi, N. Phr.	candied sugar
kalkari, N. Phr.	coal
kallu, N	stone
kalyaaṇam, N	marriage
kaḷi, V. N	play ; fun
kaḷikkaaru, V. Phr.	dancers, players
kaḷikkuva, Vb.	to play
kaḷa, N	weed
kaḷam, N	square

kaḷpaam, N	sandal paste
kaḷasam, N	trouser
kaḷavu, N	theft
kaḷayuva, Vb.	to leave
kaḷḷi, N	square
kaḷḷam, V. N	lie; theft
kaḷḷatti, D. N	female thief
kaḷḷan, D. N	male thief
kaḷḷu, N	toddy
kasanṭi, N	baldness
kasavu, N	golden lace
kasaala / kaseela, N	chair
kasaappu, N	butchery
kay / kayyu, N	hand
kayita N	donkey
kayivu, V. N	ability
kayyuukku, N. Phr.	physical strength
kaappi, N	coffee
kaappu, N	a type of bangle
kaatu N	ear
kaaR, N	car
kaaR, N	cloud
kaaRRu, N	wind; breeze
kaaṭattam, D. N	barbarity
kaaṭan, D. N	cat - he

kaatu, N	forest
kaattam, N	excrement of birds
kaakka, N	crow
kaamam, N	sexual desire
kaaram N	washing soda
kaaranooru, N. Phr.	uncle, elder person in the family
kaardu, N	card
kaal	leg
kaal, Nu.	one fourth
kaali, N	emptiness
kaalam, N	time; period; season
kaalan, N	death God
kaali, N	Goddess Kali
kaalam, N	beaugle
kaaluva, Vb.	to vomit
kaasu, N	cash
kaavi, N	pink, saffron
kaavu, N	village temple
kaavyam, N	epic
kaay, N	fruit
kaaya, N	banana
kaayam, N	asafoetida
koppara / kopra, N	dried coconut kernels
koti, V. N	desire
kotikkuva, Vb.	to desire
kotu, / kotuvu, N	mosquito
kottampaari, N	coriander
kottu, V.N	sting
kottuva, Vb.	to sting
kottuva, Vb.	to dig
koRikkuva, Vb	to nibble

koRakkuva, Vb.	to reduce
koRavu, V. N	reduction
koRayuva, Vb.	to be reduced
koRaan, N	Quran
koṭi, N	flag
koṭilu, N	pincers
koṭa, N	umbrella
koṭam, N	jar
koṭalu, N	intestine
koṭṭa, N	basket
koṭṭaaram	palace
koṭṭu, N	skeleton
koṭṭu, V. N	beating
koṭṭuva, Vb.	to beat; to knock
kocca, N	crane
kokkuva, Vb.	to cock
konna, N	cassia fistula
koṇam, N	quality
koncu, N	shrimps ; prawn
kora, V. N	cough
korakkuva, Vb.	to cough
kola, V. N	bunch
kolakkuva, Vb.	to bear fruit
kollan, N	blacksmith
kolluva, Vb.	to kill
koḷam, N	pond
koḷḷi, N	burning stick

kollimiin, N. Phr.	lightning
kolla, N	robbery
kolluva, Vb.	to buy
kosoon, N	potter
kovu / kovvu, N	plough blade
koyittu, V. N	reaping
koyappam, V. N	difficulty
koyakkuva, Vb.	to cause difficulty
koyannuva, Vb.	to be in difficulty
koyuppu, V. N	fat
koyyuva, Vb.	to reap
kooppa, N	cup
kooppu, N	wealth
kooRa, N	rough cloth
kooti, N	crore
kootati, N	court
kootta, N	fort
koottam, V N	defect
kooccu, V. N.	spasm
koomaram, N	a temple servant
koon, N	corner
kooni, N	staircase
kool, N	stick
koolam, N	scare crow
koolu, N	luck
koosaRi, N	mattress
koovilu, N	temple
kooyi, N	hen

kooya, N	bribery
kuppi, N	bottle
kuppaayam, N	shirt
kutikkuva, Vb.	to hope
kutira, N	horse
kuttu, V. N	stab
kuttuva, Vb.	to stab
kuRi, V. N	mark (usually of sandal wood paste)
kuRukkan, N	fox
kuRRi, N	iron latch
kuRRam, N	fault
kuṭi, N	hut
kuṭukku, V. N	button
kuṭummam, N	family
kuṭuṅṅuva, Vb,	to become trapped
kuṭṭi / kun̄n̄i, N	child; baby
kumpi, N	buttocks
kuṉtam, N	spear
kuniyuva, Vb.	to bow
kuṇṭu N	pit
kuruṭu, N	blindness
kurisu, N	cross
kuru, N	seed
kuluṅṅuva, Vb.	to become shaken
kuḷi, V.N	bath
kuḷippora, N. Phr.	bathroom
kuḷikkuva, Vb.	to bath
kuḷiru, V.N	chillness

kuḷiruva, Vb.	to feel chill
kuḷirma, V.N	coolness
kuḷḷan, N	dwarf
kuy / kuyyu, V.N	pit
kuyilu, N	cuckoo
kuyikkuva, Vb.	to dig
kuuppuva, Vb.	to fold the palms in respect
kuuttu, N	a temple entertainment
kuuRa, N	cockroach
kuuRu, N	loyalty
kuuRRu, N	voice
kuuṭu, N	nest ; cage
kuuṭuva, Vb.	to join
kuuṭṭam, V. N	gathering ; assembly
kuuṭṭaru, Pr. N	kin
kuuṭṭalu, V. N	addition
kuuṭṭaan, V. N	curry
kuuṭṭuva, Vb.	to add
kuukku, V. N	howling
kuukkuva, Vb.	to hoot
kuuman, N	owl
kuuna, N	heap
kuunu, V. N	hunch
kuunuva, Vb.	to bow
kuuṇu, N	mushroom
kuura, N	roof
kuuli, N	wage
kuuva, N	olibanum
kṛaavu, N	young one of cattle

krupa, N	blessing ; sympathy
krustyaani, N	christian
krusi, N	agriculture
klaasu, N	tumbler ; glass
klaavu, N	metal poison
g	
geta, N	club
getam, N	wish
gentam, N	odour
gentakam, N	sulphur
gevermeenRu, N	Government
govermentu, N	Government
gevannaru, N	Governor
gavanaru, N	Governor
gaasu, N	gas
gonam, N	quality
goopuram, N	tower
gumastan, N	clerk
guntu, N	heavy ball
guliya, N	pills
gusti, N	wrestling
greenam, N	eclipse
graamam, N	village
glaasu, N	glass
m	
mitukku, N	cleverness
mitrasu, N	lady teacher
minisam, N	smoothness

minnalu, V.N	lightning
minnuva, VP.	to shine
minunnuva, Vb.	to swallow
mintuva / muntuva, Vb.	to speak
miitu, N	face
miin, / malsyam, N	fish
miisa, N	mostache
meccam A.R.P.	better
meyuttiri, N. Phr.	candle
meyuvu, N	wax
meeppora, N. Phr.	roof
meettalu, N	above
meekam, N	cloud
meelu, N	body
meela, N	festival
meesa, N	table
meeyuva, Vb.	to graze
matiram, V.N	sweetness
matiranaaranna, N. Phr.	orange
matti, N	sardine
mattu, N	churning rod
maRa, V. N	screen
maRakkuva, Vb.	to forget
maRavi, V.N	forgetfulness
maRayuva, Vb.	disappear
maRaykkuva, Tr.	to hide
maRRe, Cl.	the other
maRRam, N	plane
maRRannaalu, N.Phr.	day after tomorrow
mati, N	lap

mati, V.N	laziness
mata, N	cave
matakkam, V.N	returning
matakkuva, Vb.	to return, to fold
matampu, V.N	heel
matannuva, Vb.	to return; to get folded
mattam, N	an instrument in carpentry
mattalu, N	coconut leaf stalk
mattu, N	residue
maccu, N	ceiling
maccunicci, N	cousine sister
makkalu, N.	children; sons and daughters
majja, N	marrow
maggam,	loom
maggu,	mug
mantu, N	elephantiasis
mantri, N	minister
mantram, N	magic
mantravaati, N. Phr.	magician
manisan, N	human being
manasu, N	mind
mannu, N	a unit of weight
mani, N	bell; time
manikkantam, N. Phr.	wrist

manakkuva, Vb.	to smell
manam, V. N	smell
manaatti, N	bride
manta, N	head
mantu, N	a tiffin (a variety of cake)
mannu, N	soil
manna, A. R. P	yellow colour
mannu. N	snow
mannalam, N	marriage
mannuva, Vb.	to fade
mariyaata, N	good manners
mariyaatakkaaran N. Phr.	man of good manners
marikkuva, Vb.	to die
maratakam, N	emerald
marakkombu, N. Phr.	branch of tree
maram, N	tree
maravikkuva, Vb.	to freeze
marunnu, N	medicine
maryaasta, N	good manners
maryaastan, D. N	man of good manners
mala, N	hill
malattuva, Vb.	spread
malakkuva, Vb.	get spread
mallan, N	man of strong body
mallu, N	mull clothing
malsyam, N	fish
masaala, N	masala
masaalacci, N	sweeper

masi, N	ink
masikkuppi, N. Phr.	inkpot
mayilu, N	peacock
maya, N	rain
mayam, N	softness
mayavillu, N. Phr.	rainbow
maappila, N	Muslim man
maatiri, N	form
maaRu, N	breast
maaRuva, Vb.	change
maatu, N	cattle
maakaani, N	one by sixteen
maantuva, Vb.	to scratch
maan, N	deer
maanam, N	prestige
maanna, N. Phr.	mango
maala, N	bracelet
maaliyappora, N. Phr.	tower
maalam, N	cave - small
maasiya, N	magazine
maasam, N	month
maasu, N	dried fish
maasRaru, N	post master
maasu, N	male teacher
maavu, N	mango tree
maayam, N	adulteration
maayuva, Vb.	to fade
maayikkuva, Vb.	to wipe off
motikkuva, Vb.	to trample
motala, N	crocodile

motalaali, N. Phr.	landlord
motalaalatti, N. Phr.	landlady
motalu, N	wealth ; capital
moRam, N	winnowing pan
motakku, V. N.	forbiddance
motannuva, Vb.	to forbade
motantu, V. N	lameness
motantuva, Vb.	to lame
motu, N	lameness
motta, N	egg
motta, N	shaved head
mottu, N	bud
moccinna, N. Phr.	tender coconut
mokam, N	face
mona, N	tip
moncu, N	beauty
moriyuva, Vb.	to become roasted
moraluva Vb.	to growl
mola, N	breasts of women
molakkannu, N. Phr.	nipple
mola, N	bamboo
mola, V. N	sprout
molam, N	a measurement of length
molavu,	chilly

moya, N	swelling
moyalu, N	hare
mootiram, N	ring
mooRuva, Vb.	to wash
moon, N	son
mooṅṅuva, Vb.	to moan
mooru, N	buttermilk
mooḷ, N	daughter
moosam, Cl.	bad
muppatu, N. Phr.	thirty
muttam, V.N	kiss
muttaacci, N Phr.	grand mother
muttu, N	pearl
muttu, N	bead
muttuva, Vb.	to kiss
mudra, N	seal
muRi, V. N	wound
muRikkuva, Vb.	to cut
muRiyam, N	horizantal
muRiyuva, Vb.	to get cut
muRukkaan, V. N	chewing pan
muRukkuva, Vb.	to chew pan
muRukkuva, Vb.	to tighten
muRRam, N	courtyard
muṭi, N	hair
muṭikkatti, N. Phr.	razor
muṭikkuva, Vb.	to destroy
muṭiyuva, Vb.	to become destroyed
muṭṭiya, N	hammer
muṭṭa, N	egg

muttagruusu, N	cabbage
muttu, V. N	joint
muttuva, Vb.	to tap
mukkaal, N. Phr	three by four
mukkaali, N. Phr	tripod; stool
mukkoon, N	fisherman
munnuva, Vb.	to dip
mumpu, N	before; front
muntiri, N	grapes
munnuuRu, N. Phr.	three hundred
muni, N	hermit
munta, N	pine apple plant
muntaani, N.	one by thirtytwo
muntaccakka, N. Phr.	pine apple fruit
muntu, N	dhoti
muntuva, Vb.	to speak
munnalu V.N	diving
munnuva, Vb.	to sink
murinna, N	drumstick plant
murinnavaalu, N. Phr.	drumstick fruit
murinnakkaaya, N. Phr.	drumstick fruit
mulla, N	jasmine

mullanki, N	raddish
mullu, N	thorn
mulluutti, N. Phr.	pin
musivu, V. N	tiredness
musiyuva, Vb.	to be tired
muyukka, V. N	all
muyukkuva, Vb.	to increase in size
muyuvan, V	all
muyuvuva, Vb.	to become immersed
muuppan, D. N	chief of the community
muuppu, V. N	maturity ; ripeness
muutram, N	urine
muutta, N	bed bug
muukku, N	nose
muukkuva, Vb.	to ripen
muutuva, Vb.	to cover
muunnu, N	three
muunna, N	owl
muuri, N	ox
muula, N	corner
muulakkuru, N. Phr.	piles
muula, N	brain
muulalu, V. N	humming
muuluva, Vb.	to hum
muuvaayiram, N. Phr.	three thousand
mrutannam, N	a musical instrument
mrukam, N	animal

n

nippu, V. N	standing
nittuva, Vb.	make to stand
nikkuva, Vb.	to stand
ninnalu / innalu, Pr. N	you (Pl.)
niriikkuva, Vb.	to think ; to suppose
niyyu, Pr. N	you (Sg.)
niiti, N	justice
niiR, N	a variety of ant
niittam, V. N	length
niittuva; Vb.	to lengthen; to extent
niikkam, V. N	movement
niikkuva, Vb.	to make move
niintalu, V. N	swimming
niintuva, Vb.	to swim
niinnuva, Vb.	to move
niiru, N	inflamation
niila, A. R. P	blue colour
niilam, N	indigo
neRakkuva, Vb.	to fill
neRam, N	colour

neRayuva, Vb.	to become filled
neRRi, N	forehead
nen̄n̄u, N	chest
nera, V. N	greyness
nerakkuva, Vb.	to become grey
nerattu, V. N	street
nel / nellu, N	paddy
nelam, N	floor; ground
nelaveḷakku, N	oil lamp
nelooḷikkuva, Vb. Phr.	to weep
nellu, N	paddy
neyittu, V. N	weaving
neyyu, N	ghee
neyyuva, Vb.	to weave
neetaavu, N	leader
neemam, N	law
neeram, N	time
neeru, N	truth
neeruva, Vb.	to offer to God
neerca, V. N	offering to God

neelu, N	shade
nati, D. N	actress
natikkuva, Vb.	to act; to pretend
natappu, V. N	walking
natakkuva, Vb.	to walk
natuva, Vb.	to plant
natu, N	centre; middle
nastam, N	loss
nattucca, N. Phr.	mid day
naccatram, N	star
nakam, N	nail
nakkuva, Vb.	to lick
namparu, N	number
nampuva, Vb.	to depend on
nampuuri, N	brahmin
nampyaaru, N	a caste
nammalu, Pr. N	we (incl.)
nanni, N	thanks
nannu, A. V. P.	good; well done
nanayuva, Vb.	to become wet
nanayikkuva, Vb.	to make wet

nanma, A. N	goodness
nara, V. N	greyness
narakam, N	hell
narakkuva, Vb.	to become grey
nalla, A. R. P	good
naśikkuva, Vb.	to ruin
nayikkuva, Vb.	to work
naappatu, N. Phr.	forty
naatakam, N	drama
naatu, N	country; rural area
naattupoRam, N. Phr.	rural area
naakam, N	zinc
naamam, N	devotional singing
naampu, N	sprout
naanuuRu, N. Phr.	four hundred
naanam, V. N	shyness
naaram, N	lemon plant
naalu, N	four
naalu, N	day
naaśam, V. N	ruin; destruction

naavu, N	tongue
naaya / naay, N	dog
naayaru, N	Nair
naayaattu, N. Phr.	hunting
nokam, N	yoke
noottam, V.N	look
nookkuva, Vb.	to look
noompu, N	a religious observance
noovu, V.N	pain
noovuva, Vb.	to ache'
nuRunnu, V.N	to become chopped
nurikkuva, Vb.	customary practice of sprinkling grain on the forehead of the bride and bridegroom.
nullu, V.N	pricking
nulluva; Vb.	to prick
nuuRu, N	hundred
nuulu, V.N.	thread

n

netti, N	leaf stalk
nettalu, V.N	shudder

nettu, N	leaf stalk
nettuva, Vb.	to become shocked; to shudder
neravu, N	vein
nantu, N	crab
nannalu. Pr. N	we (excl).
naaRu, N	seedling of paddy
naan, Pr. N	I
naanam, N	wisdom
naayaR, N	Sun
naayaRaaycca, N. Phr.	Sunday
naayam, N	justice

r

reccikkuva, Vb.	to save
recca, V.N	safety
retnam, N	jewel
rantu, N	two
resam, N	broth
resiitu, N	receipt
resmi, N	ray
rantu, N	two
raaci, N	compromise
raacaavu, N	king

raajyam, N	country
raaṇi, N	queen
raavu, N	night
raavuva, Vb.	to scrape
roomam, N	hair
ruupam, N	form, shape
l	
lebba, N	a muslim priest
leccam, N	lakh
leccaṇam, N	indication
leeśam, N	a little
lekkooṭṭu, N	envelope
lekku, N	sense
leettu, N	lathe
leelam, N	auction
leesu, N	kerchief
laapam, N	gain ; profit
laatti, N	cane stick
laattuva, Vb.	stroll
laaRi, N	lorry
laaṭam, N	horse shoe
laakku, N	opportunity
laañcuva, Vb.	flicker
loopam, V. N	miserliness
looRi, N	lorry
lookam, N	universe ; world
lookam, N	metal
loogyam, N	formality
luṅki, N	lungi
luuppu, N	loop

s

sikaraRRu, N	cigarette
sin̲taavaatu, N	success; victory
sinima, N	cinema
siiRRu, N	seat
siikarikkuva, Vb.	to receive
senRu, N	scent
seeRu, N	a unit of measurement
sattu, N	essence
satyam, N	truth
sadya, N	feast
sakaayikkuva, Vb.	to help
sakaayam, V. N	help
samayam, N	time
samaataañikkuva, Vb.	to console onself
samaataanam, V. N	consolation; peace
sammatikkuva, Vb.	to agree; to consent
sammatam, V. N	consent
sammaanam, V. N	prize
san̲ti, N	agreement; compromise
san̲toosikkuva, Vb.	to be happy
san̲toosam, V. N	happiness
sannatu, N	right to practice in a court of law
sañci, N	bag
saṅkaṭam, N	complaint
saṅkya, N	amount
saṅṅa'i, N	matter
sarkasu, N	circus

sarkaaru, N	Government
salam, N	place
salaam, N	salutation
savkaryam, N	convenience
sayikkilu, N	bicycle
saatanam, N	thing
saataarana, N	common
saatu, /ruci, N	taste
saamartyam, N	ability, cleverness
saamaanam, N	thing
saari, N	sari
saaram, N	substance
sopnam, N	dream
sontam, Cl.	self
sorgam, N	heaven
sornam, N	gold
solla, N	nuisance
sooppu, N	soap
succu, N	switch
sukam, V. N	well being
suuppu, N	soup
suutram, N	trick
suukkeetu, N. Phr.	illness
suuryan, N	sun
stalam, N	place
sneekam, V.N	love
sraavu, N	shark
sleeRRu, N	slate

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s

,
sipaayi, N — sepoy, peon

,
siitam, N — colds

siima, N	foreign country
siinikkuva, Vb.	to be tired
siinam, V.N	tiredness
siilikkuva, Vb.	to habitualise
siila, N	clothing
siilam, V.N	habit
seni, N	Saturn
seri, N	correctness
seemam, N	well being
seelu, N	beauty
seesikkuva, Vb.	to become left
seesam, V.N	leavings; balance
sankikkuva, Vb.	to doubt
sanka, V.N	doubt
sapikkuva, Vb.	to curse
saranam, N	refuge
saapam, V. N	curse
saappu, N	shop
saalu, N	shawl

,sookku, N	beauty, brightness
,suddi, N	purity
suulam, N	spear
,suusu, N	shoes
,sremikkuva, Vb.	to try
,sremam, V. N	effort

v / b

v / biti, V. N	judgement
v / bitikkuva, Vb	to judge
v / bitaanikkuva, Vb	to decorate
v / bitaanam, V. N	decoration
v / bitti, N	wall
v / bidvaan, N	scholar
v / bittu. N	seed
v / bityaasam, N	difference
v / bidya, N	knowledge
v / bituva, Vb.	to leave
v / biddi, N	fool
v / bidyaan, D. N	fool
v / bicaaram, V. N	thinking ; thought
v / bicaarana, V. N	trial
v / bikkuva, Vb.	to sell
v / bikruti, N	naughtiness
v / bili, VN	call
v / bilikkuva, Vb.	to call
v / bisramam,	rest

v / bisvasikkuva, Vb.	to believe
v / bisvaasam, V. N	belief
v / biippa, N	barrel
v / biiti, N	width
v / biitikkuva, Vb.	to share
v / biitam, V. N	share
v / biitu, N	house (usually wife's)
v / biikkam, V. N	inflamation
v / biikkalu, V. N	beating
v / biina, N	a musical instrument
v / biinnu, N	wine
v / blirattam, D. N	courage
v / biisuva, Vb.	to blow
v / biisaala / v / biiyaala, N. Phr	fan
v / biisuva, Vb.	to fan
v / biiyuva, Vb.	to fall
v / bepraalam, N	anxiety
v / beppu, V. N	cooking
v / beppukaaran, N. Phr.	cook
v / beRaku, N	fuel
v / beRakkuva, Vb.	to shiver
v / beRuppu, V. N	hatred
v / beRukkuva, Vb.	to hate
v / betippu, N	neatness
v / bettuva, Vb.	to copulate
v / bekkuva, Vb.	to cook
v / bekkuva, Vb.	to place
v / benniiru, N. Phr.	ash

v / benna, N	butter
v / beralu, v / beralu, N	finger
v / beruvu, N	civet cat
v / bela, N	price
v / belannuva, V. N	crossing
v / belakku, V. N	taboo
v / belaalu, N	nuisance
v / belakkuva, Vb.	forbid
v / belannu, N	handcuff
v / belyaccan / v / belliccan, N. Phr.	grandfather
v / bellam, N	molasses
v / beliccinna, N. Phr.	tender coconut
v / beliccenna, N. Phr.	coconut oil
v / beliccam, N	light
v / belivu, N	consciousness
v / belakku, N	lamp
v / belampuva, Vb.	to serve food
v / belannuva, Vb.	to brighten
v / bela, V. N	crop
v / belayuva, Vb.	to ripen
v / beluppu, V. N	whiteness
v / belukkuva, Vb.	to whiten
v / belli, N	silver

v / bella, A. R. P	white colour
v / bellam, N	water
v / bellankeeRRam, N. Phr.	flood
v / besaRi, N	fan
v / besam, N	poison
v / besamikkuva, Vb.	to be in difficulty
v / besamam, V. N	difficulty
v / besarpu, V. N	sweat
v / besarkuva Vb.	to sweat
v / besaavari, N	hinge
v / beeppu, N	neem
v / beetam, N	Veda
v / beetana, N	pain
v / beetaanti, N. Phr.	atheist
v / beeRuva, Vb.	to scatter
v / beetta, N	hunting
v / beecaaRu, N	worry
v / beekam, N	fastness
v / beenal, N	hot season
v / beenam, Vb.	want
v / beeru, N	root
v / beeli, N	fence
v / beela, N	work
v / beelu, N	heat of the sun
v / beesam, N	attire

v / beesakkaari, N. Phr.	actress
v / beesakkaaran, N. Phr.	actor
v / beesu, Cl.	well done
v / beesṭi, N	scarf
v / batina, N	brinjal
v / batta, N	cucumber
v / battaasu, N	sweet potato
v / battu, N	cucumber
v / baRakkuva, Vb.	to fry
v / baRRal, V.N	evaporation
v / baRRuva, Vb.	to evaporate
v / baṭi, N	cudgel
v / baṭakku, N	North
v / baṭṭi, N	basket
v / baṭṭam, N	circle
v / baḍḍi, N	pot belly
v / bajram, N	diamond
v / bakkiilu, N	advocate
v / baṇṭi, N	vehicle
v / baṇṭu, N	black bee
v / baṇṇaan, N	washerman
v / baṅṅi, N	beauty
v / bare, Cl.	till
v / bara, N	line
v / barakkuva, Vb.	to draw
v / barampu. N	ridge

v / baraluva, Vb.	to dry up
v / baravu, V. N	arrival
v / baruva, Vb.	to come
v / balippam, A. N	bigness
v / balippu, V. N	drawer
v / balikkuva, Vb.	to draw
v / baliya, A. R. P	big
v / bala, N	net
v / balam, V	right side
v / bala, N	bangle
v / balam, N	manure
v / balaruva, Vb.	to grow
v / balli, N	creeper
v / ballimolaku, N. Phr.	pepper
v / basuuri, N	small-pox
v / basi, N	porcelain plate
v / bayi, N	way
v / bayiru, / v / bayaru, N	stomach
v / bayasu, N	age
v / bavutuva, Vb.	to slip
v / bayram, N	weeping
v / bayyil, N (Loc.)	behind
v / bayye, N (Loc.)	later
v / baatilu, N	door
v / baatam, N	rheumatism
v / baaRantu, N	warrant
v / baatuva, Vb.	to fade
v / baattam, V. N	paleness
v / baakku, N	word

v / baaṅṅuya, Vb.	to buy
v / baaṇiycci, N	oil woman
v / baaṇiyan, N	oil man
v / baara, N	yard
v / baaruva, Vb.	to gather with hands
v / baalu, N	tail
v / baaḷu, N	sword
v / baas'i, N	obstinacy
v / baas'u, / v / baayu, N	air
v / baayi; N	mouth
v / baayikkuva, Vb.	to read
v / baaya, N	plantain
v / baayana, V. N	reading
v / baaypa, N	loan
v / byesanam, V. N	sorrow; unhappiness
v / byaayam, N	Mars
v / byaayaayca, N. Phr.	Thursday

y

yaatra, N	journey
udydam, N	war

Set 2. Forms which are dissimilar in the two points (A=Cannanore, B=Calicut)

A	B	
itteeni, N. Phr.	kooni, N	stair case
innal, Pr. N	innal / ninnal, Pr. N	you (Pl.)
ikku, Pr. N	ninikku, Pr. N	to you
innala, Cl.	innale, Cl.	yesterday
inRa, Pr. N. (Gen.)	inRe / ninRe, Pr. N	your (sg.)
inci N,	erikkeennu, N. Phr.	ginger
innalu, Pr. N	ninnalu, Pr. N	you (Pl.)
iriyuva, Vb.	eyayuva, Vb.	to crawl
illi / cilli, N	culli, N	twig
iyyu, Pr. N	niyyu, Pr. N	you (Sg.)
iita, N. Phr.	ilte / ivlte, N. Phr.	here
ilnnuva, Vb.	cetikkuva / musiyuva, Vb.	to become dirty
iiruva, Vb.	b / vaaruva, Vb.	to comb
etalu / N	etalu, N	petal
eRayam / eRa, N	koolaayi, N	verandah
ekkitta, N	ekkilu, N	hiccough
enna, N	meyukku, N	oil

era, N	paampan, N	round worm
erakkuva, Vb.	tentuva, Vb.	to beg
empaatu, Cl.	paatu, Cl.	much
ellaateem, N. Phr.	ellaatattum, N. Phr.	everywhere
eleeppan, N. Phr.	paappan, N. Phr.	father's younger brother
eyuttalli, N. Phr.	iskuulu, N	school
eeppu, V. N	eeccam, V. N	joint
eecci / eetatti, N	eetatti / ettatti, N	elder sister
eekkam, V. N	eennalu, V. N	asthma
eempal, V. N	eempila, N	belch
eela, N	vettukili, N. Phr.	locust
apaddam, N	pooyattam / apaddam, N	fault
appicci / paayasam, N	paayasam, N	pudding
appattaram, NPhr. / kati, V. N	palaaram, N	tiffin
atisam, N	atisayam, N	wonder
aticcuvaarunnoon, N. Phr.	masaalacci, N	sweeper
aticcuvaara / ariccaata, N. Phr.	aticcoola / arippa, N. Phr.	web of coconut

atavi, N	kerutan, N	kite
atoolam N. Phr.	atoolu, N. Phr.	anvil
attam, N	paRam, N	ceiling (usually of kitchen)
ajji, N	ammaama, N	grand mother
anRa, Pr. N	inRa, Pr.	my
ana / caana, N	caana, N	emery grinder
anam / annam, N	annam, N	cooked rice
annaakkottan, N. ph. r	annaan / anni, N	squirrel
arisasu, N	muulakkuru, N. Phr.	piles
arisasu, N	arisu, N	cancer
aramaalu, N. Phr.	ara, N	waist
aviin / kaRappa, N	kaRappa, N	opium
ayilakkam, N	ayalookkam, N. Phr.	neighbourhood
aamanakku, N	aavanakku, N	castor
aaniccaalu, N. Phr.	kaava, N	gutter
aarcu, N	uarcu / kamaanam, N	arch
aalippayam, N. Phr.	aalumpayam, N. Phr.	hail stone
aaval, N	kabaabal, N. Phr.	house bat
aasa / mookam, V. N	aagrakam, V. N	desire

ola, N	olookku, N	bellows
olumpuva, Vb.	olakkuva, Tb.	to shake heavily
ootu, N	ciinaccatti, N.Phr.	frying pan
ummiRRiyaaru, N	umma / ummaacci, N	muslim woman
ummattam, N	ummam, N	datura
urulakkeenn. N.Phr.	urulankeennu, N. Phr.	potato
urulu, V.N	eettam, N	wooden pulley
ullannalu, N.Phr.	kutummakkaru, N.Phr.	relatives
uy, Cl.	uuy, Cl.	Oh.
uuru, N	naattupoRam, N. Par.	village
uuvi N	kuukki, N	whistle
pittala, N	piccala, N	brass
pinna, Cl.	pinne, Cl.	brass
pilaavu, N	plaavu, N	jack tree
pisaatti N	piccaatti, N	knife
peRakkaataccan, N. Phr.	ejecccan, N. Phr.	step father
perakkaatamma, N. Phr.	eleemma, N. Phr.	step mother

p

petaccikkooyi, N.Phr.	petakkooyi, N.Phr.	hen
pennu, N	pennu, N	pen
pennamma, N.Phr.	ammaayamma, N.Phr.	wife's mother.
peena, N	buutam. N	evil spirit, Ghost
patappa / paratti.N	kakku. N	liver
patakkuva, Vb.	telakkuva, Vb.	to boil
patam / potam. N	mayam. N	softness
pakinu. N	pavan. N	gold
paratuva, Vb.	terayuva, Vb.	to search
palla. N	cerivu, V.N	slope
payya / payyana, Cl.	melle, Cl.	slowly
paatta, N	tappu, N	tin
paattu, V.N	paattu, sanniitam V.N.	music
paanu, N	kotumpu, N	spathe
paarkuva, Vb.	kuutuva, Vb.	to dwell
paayuva, Vb.	manturva, Vb.	to run, to flee
potuppu,	belarpu, V.N	anaemia
pokkan, V.N	poolan, N	chicken pox
pokku, N	pokkuyi, N.Phr. / pokkilu, N	navel
pori, V.N	malaru, V.N	popped corn
porikkuva, Vb.	paRikkuva, Vb.	to pluck
poraluva, Vb.	peraluva, Vb.	to smear
polikkuva, Vb.	otakkuva, Vb.	to break

polacca, V. N	utikkalu, V. N	sunrise
poortuva, Vb.	nanakkuva, Vb.	to wet
punnaakku, N	pinnaakku, N	oil cake
puraanam, N	caritram, N	history
puruvan, N	bartaavu, N	husband
puli, N	nari, N	leopard
puula / kolli, N	marakkeennu, N	tapioca
puuvatta, N	ceenattala, N. Phr.	baldness
bampuccakka, N. Phr.	siimaccakka, N. Phr.	pine apple
budduusu, N	b / viddiyaan, N	idiot
terappu, V. N	ookkaanam, V. N	nausea
teenna, N	teenna / naaliyeeram, N	coconut
taninna, R. P.	tanutta, R. P.	cool
talanoovu, N. Phr.	talaveetana, N. Phr.	head ache
talannaani / talaani, N. Phr.	talakkana, N. Phr.	pillow
tavi / maanam, N	kayilu,	spoon
tavu / tavvu, N	tayutu / tavvu	belt

taacci, N	accamma / ammamma, N. Phr.	grandmother
taaraattu, N	oRakkupppattu, N. Phr.	lullaby
toppan / toona, Cl.	toone, Cl.	much
totalu, N	totaru, N	girdle chain
totti, N	vaalati, N	bucket
tenti, V. N	vayasatti, D.N.	old woman
tonta, N	torakku, N	throat
tontan, N	vayasan, D.N.	old man
tonnuva, Vb.	motantuva, Vb.	to limp
tolasi, N	tirta / tolasi, N	basil
toona, Cl.	daaraalam, N	plenty
toolam, N	aamam, N	handcuff
toolu / tokku, N	tokku, N	armpit
tumpuva, Vb.	tummuva, Vb,	to sneeze
tunta, N	komutu / kavilu, N	cheek
tulluva, Vb.	caatuva, Vb.	jump
tuulu, N	toppa, N	feather
tuusi, N	suuci, N	needle
diinam, N	kuruppu, V.N	small pox
deesyam, N	deesyam / koopam, N	anger

dustu, N	asuuya, N	jealousy
dravyam, N	sottu, N	wealth
ciyanni, N	ciinkanni, N	crocodile
ciiraappu, N	torala, N	colds
ceRRappora, N. Phr,	caala, N	hut
cekari, N	ceeri, N	coconut fibre
cekkan, N	kuntan, N	boy
cemmiin, N. phr.	koncan / celli, N / cemmiin, N. phr.	shrimp
cerampu, Cl.	koRaccu, Cl.	some
cerannal / ceRunnal, N	ceruttalu / akitu	udder
cerappakka	coranna, N	gourd
cevitan, D. N	cevitupottan, N. phr.	deaf — he
cavittupatavu, N. phr.	kuttukallu, N. phr.	stepping stone
cata, N	ceta, N	matted hair, moon
cavakkaan, V. N	muRukkaan, V. N	chewing pan
caatuva, Vb.	eRiyuva, Vb.	to throw
caalu / palla (m), N	virippu, V. N	plane area
coRayuva, Vb.	cuRRuva, Vb.	to wind

connuva, Vb.	connuva, Vb.	to sprink
cuuti, N	kayaru, N	thin coir
cuuntuberalu, N. phr.	appamveral, N. phr.	thumb
cuulacci, N	cuulatti, N	prostitute
jaati, N	teekku, N	teak
juttu / kutumpi, N	kutuma, N	tuft of hair on shaven head
kiiccalu, V.N	eRakkam, V.N	slope
kiiraankiiri, N / mannatta, N.phr.	kilumpanni, N	cricket
keti, N	katikaaram, N	clock
ketta, R. P	ciinna, R.P	decayed
kerantu, N	kenaru, N	well
kappi / kaappi, N	kaappi, N	coffee
kattuRumpu, N	kuniyan, N	black ant
katoolu, N.Phr.	mantu, N	churning rod
kaccattam / koonam N.Phr.	koonaan, N.	loin cloth
kakkirikka, N	kakkarikka, N	ribbed gourd

kakkuusa, N	tantaasu. N	latrine
kani, N	ayiRRala, N.Phr.	mine
kanal, N	nerippu, N	burning charcoal
kantibaatilu, N.Phr.	aanavaatilu, N.Phr.	gate - small
kantam, N	vayalu, N	paddy field
kantaamaala, N	kantamaala, N	goitre
karuvan / kariyan, N	vayari, N	chicken pox
karpa, N	kaRuva, N	babul
kallaasu, N	katalaasu, N	paper
kavuttu, N	kayuttu, N	neck
kayilu, N	kayyalu / karanti, N	spoon
kayippakka, N.Phr.	kayippanna, N.Phr.	bittergourd
kayikkoottu, N.Phr.	patanna, N	spade
kaatiyan, N	kaavuti, N	barber
kaarakkamaram, N	iittappana, N	date palm
kaalalu, V. N	sardi, V. N	vomitting
kaaluva, Vb.	sardikkuva, Vb.	to vomit
kotilu, N	cavana, N	pincers
kurukkuva / molakkuva, Vb.	molakkuva, Vb.	to sprout
kootampam, N	gootampam, N	wheat
kuttan, N	muuri, N	bull
kuttam, N	kustam, N	leprosy

kuccu, N	tutuppu, N	brush
kuccuva, Vb.	kuttuva, Vb.	to sting
kumilu, N	kuunu, N	mushroom
kumman, N	gumman, N	dispepsia
kunnikkooyi, N. Phr.	kooyikkutti, N. Phr.	chicken
kuuRRu, N	tolla, N	voice
kuukkuva, Vb.	kuuvuva, Vb.	to hoot
kuumpu, V. N	tuumpu, N	bud
kuuna, N	kuumpaaram, N	heap
goopuram, N	maaliyappora, N. Phr.	tower
guntu, N	unta, N	ball
grentam / pustakam, N	pustakam, N	book
miRRam, N	muRRam, N	courtyard
miniyaannu, Cl.	mininnaannu, Cl.	day before yesterday
minnalu, V. N	itiyaalu, N. Phr.	lightning
minnaaminni, N. Phr.	minnaaminunnu, N. Phr.	glow worm
miinkallatti, N. Phr.	ponma, N	king fisher
merukkuva, Vb.	enakkuva, Vb.	to tame
mella, Cl.	patukke, Cl.	slowly
mattankumpalam, N. Phr.	kumpalam, N. Phr.	cucumber
maccu, N	paakku, V. N	ceiling

mantiriya, N	pullupaaya, N. Phr.	mat made of grass
manna, N	mannal, N	turmeric
mannakkaamila, N. Phr.	mannappittam, N. Phr.	jaundice
marattavala, N. Phr.	mantavala, N. Phr.	toad
marakkottan, N. Pbr.	marakkottan, N. Phr.	wood pecker
maravikkalu, V. N	marayikkalu, V. N	freezing
malaruva, Vb.	vitaruva, Vb.	to bloom
malayavara, N	payaru, N	pea ; beans
malsyam, N	miin, N	fish
masilu, N	masilsu, N	muscles
mavu / mavvu, N	mayu, N	axe
maaccilu / maacci, N	cuulu / maacci, N	broom
motala, N	ciiyanni, N. Phr.	crocodile
mottam, N	mottam, N / aake, N	total
motu, N	motantu, V. N	lameness
mona, N	nibbu, N	nib
mola, N	kaayalu, N	bamboo
moolilu, V. N	meettalu, V. N	above
muttam, N	umma, N	kiss
muRiyattilu, V. N	velannattilu, V. N	across
muttiya, N	cuRRi, N	hammer
mutta, N	motta, N	egg
muntuva, Vb.	mintuva, Vb.	to speak

muuttappan, N. Phr.	valyaccan, N.Phr.	grand father
muuttamma, N.Phr.	valiyamma, N. Phr.	grand mother
muutiya, V.N	muuti, V.N.	lid
nikkaR, N	tavusaR, N	trousers
niriikkuva, Vb.	vicaarikkuva, Vb.	to suppose
nera, V.N.	nara. V.N	greyness
nelakkatala, N.Phr.	nelakkatala, N.Phr.	groundnut
neerampooku, N.phr.	tamaasa, N	fun
neeru, N	satyam / neeru, N	truth
neeru, N	covvu, N	straightness
nammalu, Pr.N	impalu, Pr. N.	we(incl.)
naaniyam, N	naanayam, N	coin
naanakkeetu, N.phr. / lejja, N	uluppu, N	shame
naala, Cl.	naale, Cl.	tomorrow
nona, N	pollu, N	lie
nonnu, N	uunu, N	tooth gum
nuuyuva, Vb.	nuuluva, Vb.	to creep

naravu / nara, N	nerampu, N	vein
nennoolu, N	kari, N	plough
naalu, V.N.	unnnalu, V.N	swing
resmi, N	utippu, N	ray
laantaRu, N	Raantalu, N	lantern
laavu, N	nilaavu	moonlight
lootti, N	dootti, N	dhoti
saanam, N	staanam, N	place; location
suupam, N	stuupam, N	pyramid; tower
suutraatti / aani, N	arama, N	latch
svaatu, N	resam, V. N	taste
sipaayi, N	sivaayi, N	peon
siitam, N	tanuppu / tanuvu, N	colds
siittu, N	resiiti, N	receipt
siinam, V. N	kayakku, V. N	fatigue
satru, N	virooti, D. N	enemy

savam, N	cavam, N	dead body
sonku, N	conku, N	attractiveness, beauty
sookku. N	telakkam. V.N	brightness
v / bittunnuva, Vb.	minunnuva, Vb.	to swallow
v / biiyaala, N.Phr.	viiyampaala. N.Phr.	fan(made of palm leaf)
v / beRappani / siitappani, NPhr.	kulukkippani, N. Phr.	ague
v / beralu,	veralu, N	finger
v / belakku, V. N	motakku, V. N	forbiddance
v / belaccinna N.Phr.	moccinna, Phr.	tender coconut
v / bellaatti, N.Phr.	v / beppattal, N.Phr.	concumbine
v / beesaavari N	vicaviri, N	hinge
v / beetaanti N	niriisvaran, N	atheist
v / bappatam, N	pappatam, N	papad
v / batti / kutta. N	kotta,	basket
v / bannaan, N	celanti, N	spider
v / ballimolavu, N.Phr.	kurumolaku, N. Phr.	pepper
v / bayram, N	nelooli, N. Phr.	weeping
v / baaluva / v / betakkuva, Vb.	v / betakkuva, Vb.	to sow

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ERRATA

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31	3	tall	tail
31	5	buffallow	buffalo
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43	14	uu	ɯ
44	24	A.1.1.5.2	1.1.5.2
44	27	providde	provided
54	5	vʌyəsʍ	vʌyəsɯ
54	6	ʌ:vəlʍ	ʌ:vəlɯ
54	22	initiallr	initially
57	2	consonauts	consonants
80	1	buadle	bundle
117	24	tuusi	tuusi'
144	18	aaccaRu	accaaRu
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176	27	±N	+N
178	18	pan-ṭraṇ-tu	paṉ-ṭraṇ-tu
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178	26	can-tran	caṉ-tran
179	34	no	on
182	2	amvara	amara
182	12	:CCVCCV	VVCCVCCV
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186	17	baṉṉu↑	baṉṉu↓
188	22	/ — /	/ ↓ /
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192	21	inio+	ini+o
202	25	eneing	ending
208	24	⊳ —ccal	∞-ccal
209	25	aay×ka	aay+ka
210	8	offernig	offering

212	5	-ai	-al
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351	11	O	OO
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Sri Indira Press, Dindigul. Phone: 2072.